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IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Elton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found sufficient to restrain the commission of crimes and misdemeanors; and have been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been snatched from their masters, protected by parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose therefore such heinous offenses, and to punish them when committed,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and if any other person shall be entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident, knowing the person as buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, by such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller sellers shall reside, or sale be made, or conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore or the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided here for the space of at least one year preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any consideration any such servant or slave, who is known to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident, shall purchase or receive on any consideration any such servant or slave as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any consideration any such servant or slave as aforesaid, know-

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state, where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmer has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall have such slaves or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into recognition before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognition shall provide for their answering such offence, and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognition, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and if such person, having entered into such recognition, shall refuse to appear a grecably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the gaol of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper, and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied:

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Elton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

A PATUXENT FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 21st day of June next, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale,) that well known tract of Land, called

"HOLLAND'S CLIFTS,"

Containing upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat and corn, with an abundance of very valuable timber, and famous as one of the best rock fisheries in the state, by its convenience to the Washington market. A further description is not thought necessary, as any person wishing to purchase may view the Land, by applying to Mr. J. Cattington living on it, and the terms may be known by application to the subscriber, in the city of Baltimore.

Richard Middleton.

April 30.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the deposition of Isaac M. Adams, of Dorchester county, that his barn was consumed by fire on the night of the sixth of January last, and that he has strong reason to believe that it was set on fire by some evil disposed person: I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover & make known the author or perpetrator of the said offence, provided he be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican; the Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Monitor, once a week, for six weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

April 30.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 4.

The Agricultural Society.

Of Maryland, will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Ball Room.

Those who intend to offer articles for premiums, will be pleased to deliver them to the Secretary, at the Ball Room, early on Wednesday morning. There will be stalls prepared, in a lot adjacent, for the reception of the various kinds of stock that may be exhibited for premiums.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Brewer's Hotel, on Tuesday the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock. This being the first meeting of the Society, the members are particularly requested to attend; and all persons disposed to favour so laudable an institution, are invited to be present.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secry.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

On Thursday evening the 28th ultimo, the President of the United States, attended by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Crowninshield Secretary of the Navy, and Col. McRea, of the engineers, arrived in this city. Immediately on his arrival the flag of the Union was displayed from the spire of the State-house. On the succeeding morning at sunrise, a salute of 21 guns was fired by the city artillerists, and in the course of the day an address, a copy of which follows, was presented him by John Randall, esq. Mayor of the city, who had been selected by the corporation to perform that duty.

About 10 o'clock the President visited Fort Severn, where he was received under a salute. After examining that fortification, accompanied by his secretaries, and several citizens, he embarked on board the revenue cutter Active, and sailed up Severn, as far as the Round Bay, for the purpose of viewing that beautiful river, the towering banks of which are adorned with various kinds of trees, whose luxuriant foliage, interspersed with their different blossoms, never fail, at this season of the year, to delight the eye of the beholder, and "shed a banquet of sweets on the wing of the breeze." He returned in the afternoon, and partook of a sumptuous dinner given him by the citizens. On Saturday morning he left this place for the seat of Colonel John F. Mercer, an old acquaintance, with whom, it is said, he remained until Monday, when he departed and pursued his route down the Bay.

TO JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, in behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, beg leave to welcome you on your arrival; to express the satisfaction which your visit to the Metropolis of Maryland has occasioned, and to offer any assistance in their power, for accomplishing the object of it.

Many of the inhabitants recollect your residence amongst them as a member of Congress in the year 1783, since which your public duties have called you to other states, and other climes.

The rigour of the season at that time was unfavourable to a view of the situation of the port and its surrounding waters, the prospect of which is now expanded and embellished by the military establishments erected by the United States, which of course will come within your observation.

They avail themselves of the first opportunity that has occurred of offering their congratulations on your election to the highest office in the gift of our free and happy country, and of testifying their sense of the wisdom and firmness which have since marked your administration.

A continued course of arduous & useful services in our revolutionary struggle, and since in various important trusts, had led the people to anticipate such a result, at the same time that they pointed to the most appropriate reward.

They conclude by expressing their best wishes for your health and happiness—their attachment to you as Chief Magistrate of the Union, and their respect for your public and private character.

J. RANDALL, Mayor.
May 28, 1818.

Body of the President.

To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis.

Fellow Citizens,

In performing a duty imposed on me by the principles of our excellent constitution, which I have

undertaken, at least, with zeal, to give all the effect in my power, to the salutary purposes of the laws providing for the public defence, it is very gratifying to me, to have found it consistent with that duty to make a visit to this Metropolis, and I beg you, and my other fellow citizens, its inhabitants, to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the kind reception given me.

In recurring to the period of 1783, when Congress held their session here, you bring to view incidents in the highest degree important. It was then, and here, after a long & arduous struggle, which secured our independence, that the treaty of peace was ratified. It was then, & here, that the illustrious commander of our revolutionary armies, after performing services, which a grateful country can never forget, nor time obliterate, restored his commission to the authority from whom he had received it. To me these events so profoundly interesting to all, were peculiarly imposing and impressive. It was then, in very early life that I commenced my career in the national councils, in which I have since so long continued. To meet again so many of those who were present at those great events, some of whom were parties to them, affords me the highest gratification.

For the good opinion which you have been pleased to express of my conduct in the various trusts committed to me since by my country, I have all the sensibility which such sentiments ought to inspire, in the mind of one who considers the approbation of his fellow citizens the best reward which he can receive for his services.

In performing the duty which brought me here, I shall be happy to receive the aid which you have offered, and in whatever situation I may hereafter be placed, I shall always entertain, for your prosperity and happiness, the most unfeigned solicitude.

JAMES MONROE.

The following Toasts were drank at the Dinner.

1. The United States.
2. The memory of Washington.
3. The Army and Navy.
4. Agriculture and Manufactures—next to the spirit of freedom, the Pillars of our Independence.
5. The American Commerce.
6. The survivors of the Revolutionary Army.
7. Congress.
8. Jefferson and Madison.
9. The freedom of the Press.
10. The memory of Franklin.
11. Our heroes in the late war.
12. The militia of the U. States.

13. The improvement of our docks and harbours—may our Navy ride in safety at home, and in triumph abroad.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Wm. Kirby, esq. (The President and heads of departments having retired)—The President of the United States.

By J. Hughes—The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

By James Boyle—Wm. Pinkney our late minister to Russia.—His native city greets his return.

By Dr. Claude—Col. M-Rea.

By Gen. Gassaway—Gen. Jackson, the defender of New Orleans.

By Thos. H. Bowie—Bunker-hill, and the memory of Gen. Putnam.

By John Brewer—Our late arrivals by land and water.

The President and Vice-President of the day having retired,

By James Shaw—The President of the day.

By Wm. Warfield—The Vice-President of the day.

It is stated in a late New-York Columbian, that the Secretary of the Navy is about to resign.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of the Clergy of the several Protestant Episcopal Churches of this City, assembled for the purpose of forming a Society for the advancement of Christianity in the Diocese of Maryland, the following Preamble and Constitution was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it has been recommended by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland, to raise a fund for the support of the Missionaries and the education of young men for the ministry, it is therefore proposed to establish a Society to accomplish these laudable objects. This Society shall be called "The Society for the advancement of Christianity in the Diocese of Maryland."

CONSTITUTION.

I. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, all the Episcopal Clergy in the City, who are entitled to seats in the Convention, and who are willing to join in the promotion of the objects of this Society; and also of three lay-managers from each Episcopal congregation in Baltimore, provided the congregation be willing to promote the interests of the society. The Bishop of Maryland, for the time being, shall be President, *ex officio*. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen by ballot, by the Clergy of the city, and the Managers from each congregation by the Vestry thereof. The Managers shall appoint annually, a Secretary and Treasurer.

II. Meetings of the Managers shall be called by the President, or by a majority of the Standing Committee, except the annual meeting, which shall be on the Feast of the Epiphany, when a sermon shall be delivered by some one of the Clergy, and a collection made for the benefit of the funds. If the Epiphany should happen on Sunday, the meeting shall be on the Monday following. Eight of the Managers shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

III. The managers shall appoint

by ballot, at their annual meeting,

a Standing Committee, consisting of one Lay-Manager from each Epis-

copal congregation in the city: the

Episcopal clergy of the city shall be

members of the committee, and the

President of the managers shall be

President of the Standing Commit-

tee. This committee shall manage

all the ordinary concerns of the So-

cieties. They also go as

one body to form an Agricultural

Settlement: and it will, no doubt,

surprise and shock the Courier to

hear that they assign, as the cause

of their emigration, the Tythe Sys-

tem in Ireland. How lamentable

that these people should be seduced

away from such a blessing—how

weak and foolish they must be to

fly from 'Fythes and Taxes, to a

country where they will have nei-

ther one nor the other to pay.

Many persons in America have,

no doubt, a very winning way of seduc-

ing people from this country, for

there are at present four vessels in

this harbour from the United States,

a majority of the births, in which,

were engaged and paid for in Amer-

ica, by the relatives and friends of

the people here, who wish them to

go out on the return of those ves-

sels. This is an answer to almost

all that can be said against emigra-

tion. Would those persons in Amer-

ica part with their money, and in-

vite people over to be a burden to

them on their arrival? Would they

do so, unless certain that their rela-

tives and friends would be bettered

by the change?

FOREIGN.

From late English Papers.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

EMIGRATION.

The annexed paragraph on this subject appears in the Courier:

"There are at present in this country, several persons from America, that are using the most undue means to promote emigration to the United States. We would not have taken notice of this act, had it not been represented to us that they have succeeded already in seducing about 200 people to join in the ridiculous scheme of commencing a new colony in the back woods of Kentucky. An aged Quaker is at the head of this project."

How human! The Courier really feels for the poor people thus seduced by undue means! One would suppose that the Courier considered all his readers fools. We venture to say, that the "aged Quaker" and his two hundred companions are really wise people, who are taking a very prudent step towards future comfort and independence. How will the regrets of the Courier increase when he learns, that from one district in Ireland alone, there are at this moment no less than fifty Quaker families preparing to emigrate to America. They also go as one body to form an Agricultural Settlement: and it will, no doubt, surprise and shock the Courier to hear that they assign, as the cause of their emigration, the Tythe System in Ireland. How lamentable that these people should be seduced away from such a blessing—how weak and foolish they must be to fly from 'Fythes and Taxes, to a country where they will have neither one nor the other to pay.

Monday last was fixed upon for this extraordinary creature to give another specimen of his surprising performance. On this occasion Lord Castlereagh, Lord Yarmouth, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Croker, and several other persons of distinction came down to Deptford, by particular appointment. They proceeded from the dock-yard, accompanied by the Commissioner, & went on board the Isabella, where they waited for a long time, in anxious expectation of seeing this native of the Arctic regions commence his operations, but, owing to a circumstance, which we are about to mention, they experienced a sad disappointment. The Esquimaux having gone on shore that morning, was accosted by a man from London, (some say he was a Jew,) who, after representing the dangers of the expedition, he was about to embark in, and the liberty he possessed of disposing of his person, in whatever manner he chose, held out to him (probably without any authority) a promise of several thousand pounds, if he would quit the ship, and exhibit himself in the Aquatic Theatre, Sadler's Wells. His pride and his prospects having experienced this momentary elevation, while his brain was nearly intoxicated by copious draughts of grog, he came on board the ship, swaggered about the deck, boasted of his importance and his promised wealth, and obstinately refused to exhibit himself in his humble canoe. The officers, anxious to gratify their distinguished visitors, made use of entreaties, promises, & even threats, but all to no purpose. Lord Castlereagh and others offered him a handsome sum, on condition that he should commence his operations, but the offer was rejected.—The noble visitors were, therefore, obliged to return to town, without having their curiosity satisfied. About ten thousand spectators who crowded the decks of the surrounding vessels, experienced a similar disappointment.

The Esquimaux, who has already been so much celebrated for the astonishing exploits, which he performs with his canoe, is a native of Davis's Straits, from which place he was brought to Leith about 4 years ago by a South Sea Whaler, having been found in his canoe so far out at sea, that he had scarcely a hope of being able to regain the shore. In Scotland he was instructed in the English language, afterwards in the principles of the Christian religion, and then baptised by the name of John Sackhouse. He can converse with perfect ease, and write his name very legibly. He is of a copper colour, a good looking man, with an intelligent countenance, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, and possesses great strength and agility. His canoe, which is his chief equipment on board the Isabella, is the same in which he was found at sea; it is 15 feet long, is made entirely of seal skins, and is completely water proof. It is equally pointed at both ends, like one of the small boats on the Thames, commonly called funnies; but the upper part is covered like the deck of a small sail boat. There is one opening in the middle, into which he introduces more than half the lower part of his body; he then fastens the skins next to the opening round his body, by means of a belt made of a whale's entrails, while the upper part of his body is so well covered with a jacket of skins, that only his hands and face are exposed to wet. Thus, with a paddle

he can move his body either backward or forward, with velocity far exceeding that of any foot-oared cutters. But the most astonishing part of his performance is, that by which he can give a vehicle all the properties of a live boat, and preserve himself, like a sea fowl, amidst the most tempestuous weather. He throws himself down on one side, becomes entirely immersed in the water, while the canoe, moving in the same direction with him, is turned bottom upwards, and he comes up again on the other side, and completely rights himself. What makes this movement still more extraordinary is, that all the time he never loses hold of his paddle. He has already exhibited himself in this manner three different times in the river, before multitudes of spectators. The third exhibition was on Saturday last, in the presence of Lord Melville and others, as we noticed on Monday. In addition to the account we then gave, it is worthy of remark, that he never misses any object at which he throws his dart. First of all he casts a long spear to a considerable distance; this remains buoyant in the water, with a part of the blade above the surface; he then throws a dart at this handle, and as small as the object is, he always hits it.

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The vessels fitted out for the expedition have been heretofore employed in the merchant and transport service. The names and commanders have been already mentioned.

It would hardly be possible to convey to those who have not seen them a just notion of the admirable manner in which they are fitted

The furniture of the cabin is now beautiful and commodious; each of them is supplied with a little library, besides the best charts, time-pieces, instruments for observation and drawing, &c. There are two newly invented machines, which particularly attracted our notice—one is a box of a polygonal shape, about two or three feet high, and one foot in diameter. At the base there is a lamp so contrived, that it is not liable to be extinguished; and over the top of the lamp is communicated by reflection. The other machine is a sort of metal box, attached to a leaden weight, which weight, when it strikes the bottom of the box, causes a valve to open so that the box is filled with water, and when the lead is raised, the valve closes, and prevents the water from coming out. The object of this is, to ascertain the difference between the saltness of the water at the bottom and at the surface of the arctic seas. It is the invention of Sir Humphrey Davy.

The officers of the ships are in the highest spirits, and it would be injustice to them not to notice the polite, gentlemanly, and hospitable attention, they have shown to the numerous persons, whose curiosities induced them to go on board.

New-York, May 7.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
By the arrival of the ship Ann Maria, Captain Waite, from Liverpool, we have received our regular list of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 23d, the latter to the 25th of April, with Lloyd's General Shipping Lists to the 3d, all inclusive.

The London Courier of April 1st in speaking of our affairs with Spain, remarks—"The President laid before the House of Representatives a complete view of the existing relations between Spain and the United States.—In the messages accompanying the documents, the President informed the Legislature, that the conduct of the United States throughout the whole transaction had been remarkable for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights." Of course Mr. Monroe could not say less than this, but we confess, an attentive perusal of Mr. Adams' letter (which we insert) to Don Onis, has not exactly impressed us with the same sense upon the subject. We think the forbearance of the U. S. during the last seven or eight years, upon which Mr. Adams insists with so much confidence, may be traced to the situation in which America stood, for a part of that period at least, with regard to England, which not only rendered her discussions with Spain comparatively unimportant, but necessarily crippled her means of enforcing her pretensions to warlike demonstrations. Her recent refusal, also, to accept the mediation of this country, looks as if she relied more upon an appeal to the sword, with a feeble and embarrassed adversary, than upon an able examination of her demands. Certainly the reasons assigned by Mr. Adams for the possible occupation of the Floridas, are such as would be addressed only to power not in a condition to resort to the ultima ratio."

An article from Vienna, quotes counts from Constantinople, stating that all the foreign Ministers met on foot conferences with the Divan, with the view of adopting measures for representing the outrages of the Barbary powers, and for obtaining satisfaction for their past conduct. It is said, that the Porte was endeavoring to temporise, but that the foreign Ministers were determined to insist upon a categorical answer being given, that it might be communicated to the allied sovereigns their next meeting.

An article from Saxony, of the 1st of April, says, that for some months, English agents have travelled through that country to buy the wool of the next shearing, that they have even proposed some owners of large flocks, to contract for the wool for several years, however, have come on board, and are sent out for the present, for the prospects of Russia. Sir Robert Wilson, is a candidate to represent the Borough of Southwark.

An interesting woman named Harriet Skelton, was to be executed at London for uttering forged bank notes. The particulars of the case will be found below.

Major General Sir John Head, sailed from Portsmouth, on the 18th April, to assume the government of St. Lucia.

Captain C. B. H. Ross, is appointed Naval Commissioner at Quebec, and commander of the Naval force on the Canadian Lakes.

There was a considerable fall of snow at Liverpool, on the 24th of April.

The damage by the late fire at Liverpool is estimated at 40,000 pounds sterling.

London, April 20.

The case of Harriet Skelton, is most interesting and affecting.—She is aged 33; she was left an orphan when only three years old. She was brought up in a respectable family till her 15th year, when she entered service, in which station she continued till her marriage with John Skelton in 1810, a few years older than herself; her husband soon proved himself a most abandoned & vicious character.

For eight years she had to bear every thing malice or barbarity could inflict, when, finding himself unable to maintain his wife, and indulge his own propensities for drinking, he left her, totally destitute, in lodgings in London, with the fixed determination of never seeing her again.—At this juncture she accidentally met her brother, Mr. Goodluck, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Skelton had been long at variance. On hearing her story Mr. Goodluck offered her a comfortable asylum with him, upon condition she would entirely abandon her husband.—This she refused, alleging that her duty as a wife required her to do nothing that would exasperate him, whilst there remained any hope of reconciliation, being unable to endure the thought of a total separation from Mr. Skelton, whom she all along tenderly loved.

Determined to make one more effort, she followed him to Battlebridge, where he was at work; she only asked him to allow her \$5. per week, though she well knew he was gaining at that time 35s. weekly; even this he peremptorily refused. Mrs. Skelton had now no resource left but her brother, to whom she went in December, 1816. He by degrees unfolded a mystery, of which she had no previous suspicion, and she discovered Mr. Goodluck to be a regular passer of forged Bank of England Notes. He earnestly entreated her to unite in this fatal traffic; for ten months she resisted his warmest solicitations; but, even this he peremptorily refused. Mrs. Skelton had now no resource left but her brother, to whom she went in December, 1816. He by degrees unfolded a mystery, of which she had no previous suspicion, and she discovered Mr. Goodluck to be a regular passer of forged Bank of England Notes. 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POMPS CORNER.

From the *Exotic Watchman*.

THE WANDERER'S FAREWELL.
Farewell to the scenes where my infant
ey wove.
On my dear native mountains her gar-
lands of love.
With one breeze from the mountains
to play round my sail.
With one flower of the roses that bloom
in the vale;
Where'er through the wild waste of
waters I roam,
This heart still shall turn from its wan-
derings home.
How blest will I bid the gay moments
fleek by,
While affection still follows my path
with a sigh;
While afar some bright vision of beau-
ty appears,
Like the sun-beam of hope through the
winter of years;
How calmly the path-way of sorrow
pursue,
If friendship will share in its loneli-
ness too.
Yes—dark is the noon day of nature—
her smile
But the dim star of morning, just beam-
ing awhile,
To thy magical vision which hope can
impart.
And which flashes afar on the wander-
er's heart;
Like the gold skirted clouds on the
night circled west.
It shall gleam—when all pleasure beside
it shall rest.
And she too, whose image still lives in
the scene,
Where remembrance oft lingers on
years that have been;
O say, will she cherish my memory
yet,
With one bright tear of sorrow, one
sigh of regret?
Will she strike the loud harp to the
hours that are past.
To that moment of parting, the loveli-
est, the last?
Still wave then ye flow'rets along in the
vale,
Ye roses, spread all your wild sweets
to the gale,
And oh! if the joys which my child-
hood have known,
Must now leave me to wander all cold
and alone,
I will pray that your flowers in the
vale may remain,
Till I tread the dear scene of enchant-
ment again.

From the Union.

STANZAS.

"The memory of joys that are past
Are sweet and mournful to the soul."

OSSIAN.

Loved moon, to me thy soothing ray,
Recalls sweet dreams of youth though
past,
Of hours of pleasure far away;
Of this world's happiness the last!
How oft upon a summer's night,
In childhood's hour I've gazed alone,
Upon thy mild unclouded light,
That bright on earth in beauty shone:
Then each sweet ray of thine that smil-
ed,
On tree or flower was dear to me,
For every form of fancy wild
My young heart knew, was caught from
thee.

Oft have I marked thy fading gleam,
As passing clouds obscured thy hue,
But never thought youth's morning
beam.
Would e'er be "dimmed and darkened
too?"

Oh no; I thought this life was fair,
That every scene was fraught with
bliss;
My young heart, never dreamed of
care,
Nor sighed for worlds more bright than
this.

Yes, those were moments when the
breast,
From each dark strain and thought was
tree;

Our visions then were those of rest,
And every hope was bright like thee.

But childhood's happiness will fade,
Its fairy dreams will pass away,
And every form by bliss arrayed,
Prove but the pageant of a day.

Yet still will linger on the mind,
Some trace of feelings once so dear,
Some sweet remembrance left behind,
To gild an hour of sadness here.

For dear to memory must be,
Past hours of innocence and love,
When every breast from me was free,
And pure as thy bright light above.

And now, when e'er thy soothing beam,
Seems calm to sleep on tree and flower;
It oft recalls the perished dream,
And happiness of that blest hour.

Yes, lovely orb, thy soothing rays,
When now upon thy light I dwell;
Bring back to memory "other days,"
And hours of pleasure loved so well.

Yes, those were moments free from
strife,
When no dark image filled the breast;
Oh may our parting hour of life,
It's closing scene be but as blest,

And when our morning beam so bright
Shall set in clouds and storms of gloom,
May some mild ray shed o'er its light
To guide our wandering steps to best
way.

BENEVOLENCE.

Shenstone was one day walking
through his romantic retreats in
company with his Delia; (her real
name was Wilmot) they were going
towards the bower which had been
made sacred to the ashes of Thom-
son, the harmonious author of the
Seasons. "Would to heaven," said
Shenstone, pointing to the trees,
"that Delia could be happy in the
midst of these rustic avenues!" He
would have gone on but was inter-
rupted. A person rushed out of a
thicket, and presenting a pistol to
his breast demanded his money.—
Shenstone was surprised, and Delia
fainted. "Money," said he, "is
not worth struggling for.—You can-
not be poorer than I am.—Unhappy
man," said he, throwing him his
purse, "take it and fly as quick as
possible." The man did so. He
threw his pistol into the water and
in a moment disappeared. Shen-
stone ordered the foot boy, who fol-
lowed behind him, to pursue the rob-
ber at a distance, and observe whither
he went. In two hours time
the boy returned and informed his
master that he had followed him to
the Hales Owen, where he lived;
that he went to the very house door
and peeped through the key hole;
that as soon as the man entered, he
threw the purse on the floor, and
addressing himself to his wife, "take,
(said he) the dear bought price of
my honesty." Then taking two of
his children one on each knee, he
said to them, "I have ruined my
soul to keep you from starving;" and
immediately burst into a flood of
tears. Shenstone enquired after
the man's character, and found that
he was a labourer, honest and in-
dustrious, but oppressed by want &
a numerous family. He went to the
house, where the man kneeled down
at his feet and implored mercy.
Shenstone carried him home, to as-
sist at the building and other im-
provements, which made himself so
poor; and when Shenstone died, this
labourer went to his grave with true
tears of gratitude.

Immortal Benevolence! the rich-
est gem that adorns the human soul!
without thee, kings are poor; and in
thy possession, the beggar is im-
mensely rich!

From the *Boston Intelligencer*.

THE REFLECTOR.

Let a man take a fair and particu-
lar view of the emotions of his heart;
let him stop at every corner long
enough to mark distinctly, all the ir-
regularities and follies within him—
let him consider how narrow and
circumscribed in understanding—
upon what slight grounds he takes
up opinions, and upon what frivo-
lous motives he lays them down—
upon what weak and false grounds
he builds his confidence to-day; and
how trembling and doubtful to-mor-
row, where no fear and no doubt
ought to be let—let him consider
how busy and incoherent a thing
imagination is; how turbulent, noisy,
and tumultuous the passions are;
how easily they are roused up and
set on fire; what awful disorders &
confusions they throw men into!—
Thus let a man look into himself
with a severe and impartial eye, and
he will see so many follies and de-
formities in his heart, that he will
have cause to be ashamed & alarmed
rather than to boast and be puffed
up with pride.

This self-knowledge, this looking
into ourselves, teaches us how to
behave patiently under the censures
and abuses of this world. A man
who truly knows his own heart,
knows more evil of himself already,
than any body else can tell him; &
when any one speaks ill of him, he
rather thanks God that he can say
no worse thing, and resolve upon
repentance and reformation. For,
could his enemy but look into the
hidden recesses of his heart, he
considers what a multitude of base
thoughts he might discover, the
publication of which would ruin his
reputation forever—or could he but
take a view of his fancy, he might
see it acting over the several scenes
of pride, ambition, envy and revenge;
and might point out many unbecom-
ing ingredients, which have entered
into the composition of his best ac-
tions.

It may be truly said that no man
in the world could bear such an in-
spection. To have every thought
and inward motion of the heart laid
open and exposed to view, would be
dreadful indeed even to the purest
of our race.

The study of one's own heart
renders men just and candid in their
reflections upon the faults of others,
and less hasty in spreading them a-
broad. A person repeating his own
failings, has not leisure to observe
and censure every little spot and
blemish in others; and when they
meet his view he is disposed to pass
the most favourable construction
upon them. If the evil he knows
proceeds from an unhappy temper
and constitution of body, he lays
the blame in part, upon the weak-
ness of human nature. If any one
has erred through custom, he consid-
ers how, by imperceptible degrees,
custom becomes, as it were a sec-
ond nature, and it is very difficult
for one to learn to do good, who has
been accustomed to do evil.

Thus upon every occasion, a man,
intimately acquainted with himself,
consults his own heart, and making
every man's case his own, in some
good degree becomes charitable and
humble.

It may also be observed, that the
knowledge of ourselves, is the key
to all other useful knowledge; in other
words, that let a man have all
other, and want this knowledge, his
accomplishments will be of very lit-
tle benefit either to himself or others.
He will be liable to a multitude of
mistakes, and exposed to every vice.
—If he does good, it will be acci-
dental, or merely from the same si-
nister design, and no dependence
can be placed upon his opinions or
actions.

Let us keep our eyes upon our
own hearts, and this will lead us to
consider most seriously this great &
comprehensive rule of christian duty,
that whatsoever ye would that
man should do to you, do ye even so
to them.—The above ideas are di-
gested from Fisher's Sermons, by
G. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

"No situation in life is so favour-
able to establish habits of virtue,
and to powerful sentiments of de-
votion, as a residence in the coun-
try, and rural occupations. I am
not speaking of a condition of pea-
santry, of which in this country we
know but little; but I refer to the
honourable character of an owner
of the soil, whose comfort, whose
weight in the community, & whose
very existence, depend upon his
personal labours, and the regular
returns of abundance from the soil
which he cultivates. No man, one
would think, would feel so sensibly
his immediate dependence upon
God, as the husbandman. For all
his peculiar blessings he is invited
to look immediately to the bounty
of Heaven. No secondary cause
stands between him and his Maker.
To him are essential, the regular
succession of the seasons, and timely
fall of rain, the genial warmth of
the sun, the sure productiveness of
the soil, and the certain operations
of those laws of nature, which must
appear to him nothing less, than
the varied exertions of Omnipotent
energy."

In the country, we seem to stand
in the midst of the great theatre of
God's power, and we feel an unusual
proximity to our Creator. His blue
and tranquil sky spreads itself over
our heads, and we acknowledge the
intrusion of no secondary agent in
unfolded this vast expanse. Noth-
ing but Omnipotence can work up
the dark horrors of tempest,
dart the flashes of lightning,
and roll the long-resounding rumour
of the thunder. The breeze wafts
to his senses the odours of God's
beneficence. The voice of God's
power is heard in the rustling of
the forest; and the varied forms of
life, activity and pleasure, which he
observes in every slip of the fields,
lead him irresistibly, one would
think, to the source of being, of
beauty, and of joy. How auspicio-
us such a life to the noble senti-
ments of devotion! Besides, the sit-
uation of the husbandman is pecu-
liarly favourable, it should seem, to
purity and simplicity of moral senti-
ment. He is brought acquainted,
chiefly, with the real and native
ways of mankind.—Employed sole-
ly in bringing food out of the earth,
he is not liable to be fascinated with
the fictitious pleasures, the unnatural
wants, the fashionable follies,
and tyrannical vices of more bus-
y and splendid life.

Still more favourable to the reli-
gious character of the husbandman
is the circumstance, that from the
nature of agricultural pursuits, they
do not so completely engross the at-
tention as other occupations. They
leave much time for contemplation,
for reading and intellectual plea-
sures. Especially does the institu-
tion of the Sabbath discover all its

value to the tiller of the earth
whose labours are interrup-
ted, and who feels
on that day the worth of his moral
minute, which cannot be understood
by the busy man, who considers the
hours of the day as interfering with
his hopes of gain, or professional
employment. It is then, this insti-
tution is of any moral and religious
value, it is to the country we must
look for the continuance of that
respect and observance which it
merits."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fier-
cias to me directed, from the court of
Appeals and Anne Arundel county
court, will be exposed to public sale, on
Friday the 19th day of June, at Mr.
James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of
Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all
the right, title, interest and claim, of
John B. Robinson, of and to all that
tract or parcel of Land wherein the
said John B. Robinson now resides,
called Poplar Neck, containing 200 acres
of land, more or less, being seized
and taken to satisfy debts due to Mor-
decai Steuart, use of Ebenezer Thomas,
use of Thomas H. Bowie, and a debt
due Rachel Steuart, use James Beck.

R. Welch, of Ben. shff.

A. A. County.

May 28.

To all whom it may Concern.

Laurence Thomsen, esq. having pro-
duced to the Governor an Execuator
signed by the President of the United
States, and sealed with the seal of the
said States, recognizing him as Vice
Consul of his Danish Majesty for the
Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the
said recognition be published for the
information and government of the peo-
ple of this State. Given under my
hand and the seal of the State of Ma-
ryland, this eighth day of May, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and eighteen.

G. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of Amer-
ica.

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence Thomsen, Esquire having
produced to me his commission as Vice
Consul of His Danish Majesty for the
Port of Baltimore—I do hereby re-
cognize him as such, and declare him
free to exercise and enjoy such func-
tions, powers and privileges, as are al-
lowed to Vice Consuls of the most fa-
voured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused
these letters to be made patent, and
the seal of the United States to be here-
unto affixed. Given under my hand at
the city of Washington, the twentieth
day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the
Independence of the United States of
America, the forty second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be pub-
lished eight times in the Federal Ga-
zette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the
Maryland Gazette, the Frederick town
Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany
Federalist and the Easton Monitor.

May 21.

FOR SALE

For a term of five years, NEGRO
FRANK, the property of the subscriber.
Frank is a Baker by profession,
and an excellent Waiter. For terms
apply to the subscriber.

Frederick Grammer.

May 21.

dw.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ascended from the subscriber, on
the 3d of April, a Mulatto LAD,
named

ALFRED,

About 17 years of age, of a good coun-
tenance, modest manners, & well made,
though rather low of his age. He has
been brought up, Groom & Gardener,
and went off in his stable clothes; a
coarse dark roundabout jacket, drab
coloured country cloth trousers, and an
old hat with a crimp round it. Who-
ever apprehends the said lad, & secures
him in any gaol so that I get him ag-
ain, shall receive the above reward,
and reasonable charges for bringing
him up with pride.

J. T. SHAFF.
George-Town, (D. C.)

May 14, 1818.

The editors of the Federal Ga-
zette & American will insert the above
twice a week for two weeks, & forward
their bills to this office.

The Society reserve to them
the power of giving, in every case
whether the one or the other of the
innumerable articles or performances
shall be adjudged to deserve it,
withholding both if there be no per-
formance worthy of reward.

The Society will always be disposed
to give liberally of their several con-
tributions.

All persons who are disposed to
make any communication upon Agricul-
ture, or any other subject, are invited
to address the Corresponding Committee
of the Agricultural Society of Maryland
in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of The
Sterling.

March 5, 1818.

Richard Harwood, of The
Sterling.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 11.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

We have learned with regret that swarms of small yellow bugs, resembling that called the Rose Bug, are making serious ravages among the fruit trees on several farms in the neighbourhood of this City. The small apples and peaches appear to be their favourite fruits. The trees and ground beneath, where the fruit has fallen, are said to be completely covered by them. They have like wise appeared in several fields of small grain, but we have not understood whether they have commenced their ravages upon it.

How far their work of destruction extends into the country beyond this, we know not.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, at Annapolis, on the tenth day of June 1818, pursuant to adjournment, when Col. Henry Maynadier the President, and Brice J. Worthington, Esq. Vice President, were called to their chairs, and Richard Harwood, Esq. the Secretary, being absent from indisposition, Nicholas Brewer was appointed Secretary, Pro. Tem.

The Society then proceeded to appoint judges to award premiums according to previous notice. And Brice J. Worthington, Lewis Duvall, Horatio Ridout, Virgil Maxcy, and Thomas Snowden, Esqs. were appointed, who proceeded to examine the several subjects exhibited to the Society, and awarded as follows:

The prize for the best Bull raised in Maryland, to Nicholas Brewer, for his bull O'Carroll, raised at Co- vington.

The prize for the best Cow and Calf, to Henry Thompson of the city of Annapolis.

For the second best Cow & Calf, to Frederick Wells of the city of Annapolis.

For the best pair of work Cattle, to Col. Henry Maynadier, being a pair of spayed Heifers of uncom- mon size and strength.

For the two best Ewes & Lambs of the long woolled breed, to Col. Henry Maynadier.

For the best Ram, to Col. Henry Maynadier, for his full bred Merino Ram Palafox.

For the two second best Ewes & Lambs, to Col. Henry Maynadier.

For the two best Pigs, between the ages of 4 and 8 months, to Bennett Hurst of the city of Annapolis.

For the best Colt of 3 years old, or under, to Col. Lewis Duvall.

For the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, of the invention of the person applying, to D. H. Wiggins of Anne Arundel county, for a plough with double mould board, and highly approved of by the Society for the cultivation of Tobacco & Potatoes.

For the best Plough of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain, to Virgil Maxcy, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, for a plough turning three furrows at the same time, with three horses & one driver, equal to three common seeding ploughs, thereby saving the labour of three horses and two drivers.

A prize of two dollars to Mrs. Baldwin for a Cotton Counterpane of Household Manufacture.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants, to Col. Henry Maynadier.

Test,
NICHOLAS BREWER.
Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF EUROPE.

The following is the most important article, as being apparently to be relied on, that we have seen, having reference to the Congress of European sovereigns, which, it has been some time announced, is to take place in the ensuing autumn. The source of the following exposition of the objects of that meeting is not indeed official; but it wears an imposing dress, and affords the most distinct indications we have any reason to expect of the views of the allied powers.—Nat. Int.

From the Times, April 13.

All the French papers of Tuesday last copy an article from the semi-official paper, called the Austrian Observer, contradicting, in the most positive terms, a report that had been spread, that a part of the army of occupation, after evacuating the French territory in the approaching autumn, has to be stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, to secure the tranquillity of France, and to maintain the new arrangements of Europe. This re-

port had, it is said, excited great alarm, and been fabricated for a sinister purpose. The paper in question says, that it is not only authorised to contradict such a rumor, but likewise several others which are in circulation, respecting the approaching meeting of the Sovereigns. The following passage in it refers to both these subjects:

"It is known, that the fifth article of the treaty of Paris, November 20, 1815, contains the following dispositions: 'The duration of the military occupation of the frontier provinces of France shall not extend beyond five years. It may cease sooner, if at the end of three years the allied sovereigns, after having maturely examined, in concert with his majesty, the king of France, the respective situation of affairs, and the progress which the re-establishment of order and tranquillity has made in France, shall be unanimously convinced that the grounds which determined them to this measure no longer exist.' It clearly results from this article, that the question, whether the military occupation of France shall cease at the end of 1818, or be prolonged two years farther must be decided in the approaching autumn. This question, of so great importance to the tranquillity and welfare of Europe, requires a mature examination, and consequently, demands a diplomatic meeting of the cabinets to which the decision, according to the treaty, belongs. The object of this meeting, therefore, is no secret, however rash it would be to predict the result; for, as it must be first decided in that meeting, whether circumstances are such as to warrant the withdrawing of the army of occupation, or to require its continuance, it would not be possible for the cabinets to regard the principal question, as already decided, before it is discussed. It is, besides, very improbable, that in an affair remaining so undecided, there can be any question regarding the ulterior measures that it may be necessary to adopt on the contingency of that decision. But even though we were to surrender ourselves to arbitrary conjectures, it would be necessary to adopt one with greater probability on its side than that by which an attempt has been made to impose upon the credulous readers of newspapers, for the idea that the allied powers, who now occupy the posts and the fortresses of the French frontiers should withdraw their army, to place it in new positions on the frontiers, and in the fortresses, of the right bank of the Rhine, is so extravagant, that we cannot conceive how it could have obtained a moment's credit. Everything which has been said, for some months, in the public prints, concerning the object of the approaching meeting of the sovereigns, and the affairs on which they are to treat, is pure invention. This meeting cannot be called a congress, to which, at present, we give a sense more determinate, and much more extensive. It is intended for a great deliberation, in which the courts which signed the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, will take part. The objects which the journalists have assigned it, are of a kind so strange and ridiculous, that they do not deserve a separate refutation. From a similar source flow all the rumors which are in circulation on a pretended separate congress, which is to take place at Vienna, Prague, or Cracow, before the general meeting. The known plans of the sovereigns, for the ensuing summer, contradict this report. The emperor of Austria sets out for Dalmatia on the 10th of April. At the end of the same month, the emperor of Russia leaves Warsaw to return through the southern provinces of his empire to Moscow, where he will not arrive till the end of June; about the same time, the king of Prussia will pay a visit to the emperor of Russia and his august daughter, the wife of the grand duke Nicholas. The three monarchs will not meet on the Rhine till the month of September, and then they will assemble at a place to be fixed upon between this and that period.

"These facts suffice to dissipate the reports which owe their origin to the restless mania of writing. But we will not place in this class the man who announces that a Russian and German army is to remain a year on the right bank of the Rhine to maintain the tranquillity of Germany. When the inventors of such fabrications attribute to the sovereigns the design of allaying the dangerous spirit of innovation which shows itself under a thousand different forms, it would be sufficient

to answer them, that this spirit is not, thanks to Heaven, produced in Germany, except under one form, and that is not formidable enough to excite the idea that an armed force is necessary to be employed to subdue it."

From the Virginia Patriot, May 18.

HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Magazine of last month, edited in this city by the Rev. J. H. Rice.

Died, on the 27th day of March, Edward Taylor, youngest son of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Richmond, aged about 12 years.

The circumstances of this mournful case are briefly these: Forty-five days before death, E. T. was bitten by a mad dog belonging to the family. Previously to this, the dog had manifested an unusual degree of ill nature; but no other symptoms of madness. At the time when the wound was inflicted, the subject of it was amusing himself with experiments on the temper of the animal; and there is reason to believe that the dog seized him without knowing precisely what was seized. Because the boy being with the dog on the outside of a small house used as a kennel, kicked against the side of the house, and uttered the customary sounds, for encouraging dogs, suddenly placed his hand on a hole in the kennel. The dog sprung forward and inflicted a severe wound both in the back of the hand and in the palm next the thumb. The dog was soon after tired; and when the writer of this saw him was entirely calm, eating freely, showing no horror of water, without froth about the mouth, recognizing the members of the family, and giving the usual indications of affection when kindly called.

Immediately after the infliction of the wound, the part was well washed with strong brine; and some other simple remedies were applied. As soon, however, as it was seriously apprehended that the dog was mad, recourse was had to the East Indian composition, usually called the bezour stone. This stone was applied four or five times to the wounded parts, and was said to have performed its office perfectly well. The anxious mother became entirely easy on the subject, fully believing, that by virtue of the stone, her son had been secured against the dreadful disease. It may be proper however, to observe, that every direction given by the owner of the stone was punctually observed, and that the wound was kept open for several weeks. At length, however, it was healed, and all was thought to be well.

On the forty-second day after the bite was inflicted, E. T. began to complain. The symptoms precisely resembled the appearance attending diseases common to the season. It was apprehended that he had taken cold, that he was bilious. A dose of calomel was administered by the mother at night, which not operating sufficiently, it was thought advisable to aid by glauber salts next morning, in attempting to swallow the solution such difficulty was discerned, that the writer of this article was immediately sent for, and I found the sufferer lying in bed, with no symptoms that could in the least indicate disease, except a continual sighing, for which no reason could be assigned. One or two experiments, however, with liquids, induced the suspicion that it was a case of hydrophobia. In these, and in every other that was made, the difficulty was not in swallowing, but in getting the water into the mouth, and the lips closed upon it.—That once accomplished, the swallowing was perfectly easy. This decided fact overthrows a hypothesis which has considerable currency, respecting the prominent symptom of the disease. E. T. was a boy of uncommon resolution, and made most powerful efforts to resist the spasmodic motions produced by every attempt to receive liquors. On the approach of water, however, a working in his breast and shoulders took place, which increased as the liquid approached his lips, and in every instance in which he succeeded in swallowing, there seemed to be a convulsive motion just as the mouth and cup came in contact; and the water was rather thrown in the mouth than taken in the usual way. At other times, the moment that the liquor touched the lips of the patient, his jaws were thrown wide open, and his tongue thrust out of the mouth, as far as for its length, it could be projected.

[It deserves to be particularly remarked that neither previously, nor during the progress of the disease,

was any change discernable in the cicatrix. The wound after having been kept open for several weeks, was healed; and from the first symptom to the termination of the case, the condition of the scar was the same—it was recent, and of course red. The patient did not complain of pains shooting from the cicatrix to the head; nor was there any except a temporary discoloration of the arm, produced by friction; and this was used on account of some slight soreness and stiffness supposed to have been induced by taking cold.]

Within a few hours after any strong symptoms of the disease had been developed, the spasms had greatly increased in violence; and the affection which at first was produced only by attempting to swallow liquids, was brought on by almost any cause; such as the patients speaking, opening the door of the room, waving the hand over him, or any thing else that put the air about him in sudden motion; so that they might at length be said to be continual.

He complained chiefly, for the greater part of the time, to use his own words, of the beating of his heart. The heat of the surface was considerable, but not extremely great. The action of the pulse very rapid, but the stroke feeble. One hundred drops of laudanum, given in the course of a few hours, seemed to increase the restlessness, and rather aggravated the symptoms. Towards the close, great complaints were made of heat in the head; and at the patient's request, cloths wet with cold vinegar, were constantly applied. The poor sufferer during the whole time, knew his friends; and although naturally a most affectionate child, he appeared, during the short period of his disease, to be much more so than usual. The kindest terms which language affords were adopted to express his feelings towards his afflicted mother and other relatives. The only indications of an alienation of reason, made by him, consisted in his once or twice entreating his surrounding friends by name, to pull him out of the water, and not suffer him to be drowned. Except this he appeared to be in full exercise of his reasoning powers. His eyes, without any expression of fierceness, were so brilliant as to require considerable effort to look him in the face. The course of the disease, as has just been intimated, was very short. It was not more than 20 hours after the first appearance of hydrophobia were exhibited, until the agony was over. The symptoms became worse so rapidly, that what was thought of as a remedy one hour, was seen to be totally unfit the next, and the very respectable physicians who were called in, could only look on and acknowledge the imperfection of the science of medicine.

We have thought proper to give the foregoing case, because we think that it may be useful. For hence it appears,

1. That the symptoms of madness in a dog have not been well defined. An animal may be affected with the disease that will both eat and drink, and that does not froth at the mouth.

2. It would seem that the bezour stone ought not to be depended on as a preventive of disease. It was fully tried in this case and failed. To this it may be added, that the use of the stone for that purpose is not known in those parts of Europe which have fullest and most intimate intercourse with India, in London for instance. Nay, farther, it is not known, at least not depended on, even in India. We have very lately read the history of a case which occurred in that country, in which instead of the bezour stone, recourse was had to blood letting and calomel.

To these remarks of our own we will add a quotation from Orsila on Poisons, the latest work on that subject that has appeared in this country. After enumerating the various remedies that have been celebrated, the author concludes with these words: "These facts lead us to conclude, that in the actual state of science we know no medicine which can constantly cure hydrophobia when it is well ascertained; and consequently that it is indispensable to cauterize the wound with a hot iron in order to stop its progress. The good effects of this practice will depend upon the time which is done. If delayed too long, they will be null."

Cure for the Tooth-Ache.—Procure a plate filled with water, and place a substance in it to rest a heated iron on, (a common box smoothing

iron heater will answer), put about a quarter of an ounce of henbane seed on the hot iron, and cover it with a large funnel, the end of which is to be held in the mouth. This and effectually cure the tormenting pain. The operation does not give the slightest uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, June 5.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability residing at New Orleans, to his friend in this city.

NATCHITOCHES, May 5.

"The want of society makes this place by no means pleasant; but we look forward to a rapid change as the Red River country is daily increasing in population. Emigrants are settling on its banks above and below us; they are generally from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. It certainly is a debilitated country; the lands fertile; the climate equal to that of Maryland. I sincerely wish the government would take possession of all to the westward of this post; in time we shall have some fighting near.

Three Frenchmen, late officers under Bonaparte, arrived in this town from Galveston. I sent for them and on examination, they stated that Gen. Lallemand, and Gen. Grego, with 62 officers, had erected a fort in that neighborhood; that Gen. L. had observed, that he expected a larger force; that he beat out the ideas of settling a colony, but there was more attention paid to military discipline than clearing lands. These men, it appears, are with Lallemand in Philadelphia who promised to take them to Tombigby to settle lands. The state, that the General has usurped such strict military power, that he was compelled to abandon him. They leave this to-day for Orleans. Lafitte (they say) has from 80 vessels in the bay of Galveston. This is carrying on pirating in bold manner."

CHARLESTON, May 10.
EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Kingston, (Jam.) May 10.
"I have only time to write the following important notice.

Confirmation.
OF THE DEATH OF GEN. MORILLO.

"By the arrival here yesterday or rather at Port Royal, of H. M. brig. Rifleman, captain De from St. Martha, the news of the death of the blood thirsty tyrant and Spanish General DON ABEL MORILLO, from his wounds, confirmed. The heroic defender of liberty, and the cause of human rights, have reason to celebrate the demise of such a cruel and barbarous warrior; one, who having made a dear bought conquest of Carthagena, marched without opposition I may say (on account of the apathy and inconsistency of the Directors) of the unfortunate people of the Kingdom, a people heartily disposed to fight in defence of the glorious cause they were embarked in, but owing to the duplicity and fear of their leaders, were taught to abandon their arms, submit without resistance to a handful of old Spanish, and some few indignant Creole soldiers, sent to subjugate them to the Capital of the Kingdom St. Fe de Bogotá, where an imitation of the horrid scene resorted to in Carthagena, filled with terror and gloom. The Capital of Cundinamarca, where for a time, nought but the expiring groans of her patriot sons were heard to rend the air, victims to rapacity and hostile inclemency of despot's supreme will.

"Columbia of the South, rejoiced at the fall of the Spanish Tyrant, and the last hope of Ferdinand the 7th, in this part of South America. Behold! the champion of despot's tottering domain, hastened his sanguinary career, to the Trump of Fame will announce to every land the glorious achievements and imperishable honors of Venezuela's intrepid heroes, whom sometime overtaken by the dark midnight shades of adversity, are as regular and fixed as the turn of a morning's bright Sun, renew their struggles with tenacious energy and bravery in the field of Mars, and with the relics of the republican band, conduct triumphant the Banners of Independence to the most distant parts of their territory, and relieve thousands of their fellow compatriots from slavery and clanking chains.

"St. Stephen Governor of the Island of Barbadoes, on Sunday against the 10th instant, was arraigned before a court martial, and condemned to be executed. The court martial, however, had organized a regular band, conducted triumphantly to the Bay of Port Royal, and the execution was suspended.

"Yes, the companion of Wellington, who scoops his head, and Vicente

"Yes, the companion of Wellington, who scoops his head, and Vicente

POET'S CORNER.

DEATH AND THE DRUNKARD.
His form was fair; his cheek was health,
His word a bond; his purse was wealth,
With wheat his fields were covered o'er,
Plenty sat smiling at his door.
His wife the fount of ceaseless joy:
How laugh'd his daughter, play'd his boy:
His library, though large, was read
Till half its contents deck'd his head.
At morn 'twas health, wealth, pure delight:
'Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss
at night.
I wish not to disturb his bliss—
'Tis gone; but all the fault was his.
The social glass I saw him seize,
The more with festive wit to please,
Daily increas'd his love of cheer—
Ah, little thought he I was near;
Gradual indulgence on him stole:
Frequent became the midnight bowl.
In that bowl the head ache placed;
Which, with the juice, his lips embrac'd.
Shame next I mingled with the draught;
Indignantly he drank and laughed.
In the bowl's bottom bankruptcy,
I placed—he drank with tears and glee.
Remorse then did I in it pour;
He only sought the bowl the more.
I mingled next joint tort'ring pain:
Little the less did he refrain.
The dropsy in the cup I mixt:
Still to his mouth the cup was fixt.

My emissaries thus in vain
I sent, the mad wretch to restrain;
On the bowl's bottom then myself
I threw: the most abhorrent elf
Of all that mortals hate or dread;
And thus in horrid whispers said;
"Successless ministers I've sent,
"Thy hast'ning ruin to prevent:
"Their lessons naught—now here am I;
"Think not my threatenings to defy.
"Swallow thou this, thy last 'twill be;
"For with it thou must swallow me."
Haggard his eyes, upright his hair,
Remars his lip; his cheek despair,
With shaking hands the bowl he grasp
ed—
My meatless bones his carcass clasp'd,
And bore it to the church-yard: where
Thousands 'ere I would call, repair,
Death speaks—ah, reader, dost thou
hear?
Hast thou no lurking cause to fear?
Hast not o'er thee the sparkling bowl
Consant, commanding, sly controul?
Betwix reflect—betimes beware—
The ruddy, healthful now and fair,
Before slow reason seize the sway,
Reform—postpon'd another day,
Too soon may mix with common clay.

From the N Y Daily Advertiser.

THE POLAR ICE.

The Quarterly Review for February, 1818, contains an interesting article on the subject of "The Polar ice, and Northern Passage into the Pacific." This subject is introduced under a notice of Lieut. Chappell's "Narrative of a voyage to Hudson's Bay in his Majesty's ship Rosamond" and the writer has collected a body of important evidence to show, that the immense masses of ice, which for several centuries past, have been accumulating on the coast of Old Greenland, have by some unexplained cause, been parted from that bleak and inhospitable shore, and have disappeared. It is stated that that shore has been for nearly four hundred years, shut up, and rendered inaccessible by a vast frozen barrier, and that some colonies of Danes and Norwegians, who had settled in Greenland, had, for that long period, been cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, and their fate has been of course entirely unknown.

The disappearance of the polar ice is supposed to rest on no ordinary foundation. Its appearance in a more southern latitude, in the years 1815—1816—and 1817, has been witnessed by many navigators, on their voyages from the West Indies and this country, to Europe, as well as from Great Britain to Halifax and Newfoundland. Multitudes of immense islands of ice have been discovered as far as the forties parallel of latitude.—Some of them were what are called "Ice Bergs," rising to the height of more than 100 feet above the water—others were flat islands of great extent. Indeed, in one instance, a packet from Halifax passed in April, 1817, near to a mountain of ice nearly 200 feet in height and about two miles in circumference.

To the effect which these prodigious bodies of ice have produced upon the atmosphere, is the uncommon coldness of the few seasons past supposed by many persons to be owing. That the ice had left the Greenland coast was first stated by some of the fishermen, on their return in August, 1817. This was followed by a newspaper account, that a brig from Bremen after making Jan Mayen's land about

71 degrees N. had sailed to the westward after seals, and found land in 72 degrees; and that he then stood nearly due north along the coast, without seeing ice, observing the bays and inlets, and other appearances of the land, till he came to lat. 81 degrees and 50 seconds, from whence he steered to the westward for several days, when after losing sight of land, he turned his course to the southward and eastward, and in 78 degrees N. fell in with the first fishing vessels he had seen. This statement was corroborated very particularly by the masters of five different whaling vessels.

In addition to these accounts, it is stated that the testimony of Mr. Scoresby the younger, is directly in point. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, he says—"I observed in my last voyage (in 1817) about two thousand square leagues (18,000 square miles) of the surface of the Greenland seas, included between the parallels of 76, and 80, perfectly void of ice, all of which has disappeared within the last two years." He further states that though on former voyages he had rarely been able to penetrate the ice between the latitudes of 76 and 80, so far to the west as the meridian of Greenwich, on his last voyage he twice reached the longitude of 10, West, and in the parallel of 74, he twice approached the coast of Old Greenland; that there was little ice near the land; and there could be no doubt but he might have reached the shore had he had a justifiable motive for navigating an unknown sea at so late a season of the year. On returning to the southward, he actually landed on Jan Mayen's island and brought away specimens of the rocks.

Intelligence was also received at Copenhagen, from Iceland, in September, 1817, of the ice having broken loose from the opposite coast of Greenland, and floated to the southward, after having surrounded the shores, and filled the bays and creeks of that island; and that this had occurred twice in the same year—a circumstance unknown to the oldest inhabitants.

It is supposed that the departure of the ice is ascribable to the fact of its having broken off, after accumulating for such a length of time, by its own weight. It has also been observed as a remarkable coincidence, that its removal was contemporaneous with the period about which the variation of the magnetic needle to the westward became stationary.

The fact of the disappearance of the ice, having become well established, it presents an interesting enquiry—Whether any, and what advantages may arise out of an event which has now occurred for the first time for several hundred years—and the reviewer enumerates the following, viz.

1. The influence which the removal of so large a body of ice may have upon the climate of Great Britain.

2. The opportunity it affords of enquiring into the fate of the long lost colony on the eastern coast of Old Greenland.

3. The facility it offers of correcting the defective geography of the arctic regions in the western hemisphere; of attempting the circumnavigation of Greenland, a direct passage over the pole, and the more circuitous one along the northern coast of America, into the Pacific.

Some curious facts are stated, on the influence of large bodies of ice upon the temperature of the atmosphere, particularly in Iceland. That island is said once to have been covered with impervious woods; and that many places which still bear the name of forests, now produce nothing but stunted shrubs of five or six feet in height. This extraordinary change is ascribed to the effect produced on the climate by the neighbouring masses of ice on the coast of Greenland.

The change of temperature in Great Britain, within the last two or three years, since the descent of the ice into the Atlantic, is proved by a comparison of the meteorological register of the Royal Society for 1805, 1806, and 1807, with that of 1815, 1816, and 1817.

This is followed by a historical account of the Norwegian and Danish colonies. The latter is stated to have settled in Greenland as early as the year 983. The country is said to have received its name from its superior verdure to Iceland. In the year 1406, the ice closed in upon the coast, and rendered it inaccessible, and from that time till the last summer all communication with

the colonists appears to have been cut off.

Attempts have from time to time been made to learn their fate. As late as the year 1786, Capt. Lowenorn, of the Danish navy, was sent out expressly for the purpose, but it is understood, without success. The opportunity now offering, it is presumed will be improved. Even if the whole of this unfortunate race have, as is much feared, perished, it is hoped that some vestiges of their situation, after the ice shut them in, may be traced.

With regard to the geography, it is supposed that an opportunity is at last presented, by the departure of the ice, to ascertain the true state and position of the polar regions. Greenland is thought to be either an island, or a cluster of islands. In support of this conjecture, it is said that a strong perpetual current sets down from the northward, along the eastern coast of America, and the eastern shores of old Greenland, affording a strong presumption that there is an uninterrupted communication between Davis's Strait and the great polar basin. Vast quantities of drift wood are also floated down this northerncurrent, and down the eastern side of Greenland, sometimes filling the bays on the northern coast of Iceland. It is said that this wood could not have grown to the northward, as not a stick, except that of a merely dwarfish size, is to be found in a growing state for many degrees below where these logs are cast up. That many of them have recently been in a growing state, is apparent from the fragments of the bark and branches adhering to them. They are of kinds which are produced both in Asia and America; and are supposed to have floated down the rivers in those continents, into the outlet into the northern ocean.

An additional argument in favour of the insularity of old Greenland is derived from the fact, that whales struck with harpoons on the coast of Spitzbergen, are very commonly killed in Davis's Strait, with the harpoon in their bodies and vice versa. There can be no mistake here, as the names of the vessels, &c. to which they belong, are always cut in the sockets of their harpoons. Capt. Franks, in 1805, struck a whale in Davis's Strait, which was killed near Spitzbergen, by his son, who found his father's name on the harpoon sticking in the fish's body.

The discovery of a northern passage, which has so often been attempted, and as often failed, is again exciting attention, and will be renewed. The Kamtschatka, a Russian frigate, under the command of Capt. Golovnin, whose interesting account of his imprisonment in Japan has been lately published, has proceeded on a voyage with this view.

Two expeditions, of two ships each, are fitting out, for the same purpose, in Great Britain. The one is to proceed to the polar basin, and passing close by the pole to make a direct course to Behring's Strait; the other to push through Davis's Strait, for the north-east coast of America. Should these attempts prove successful, it will be considered, for many reasons, one of the most interesting events to science that ever occurred.

We have endeavoured to give a summary statement of the contents of this entertaining and interesting article in the Quarterly Review; presuming that from its very nature, it must be amusing to our readers.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.

PERNICKY EFFECTS OF THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Mr. Poulsen,

There is not probably a more healthy (and I am sure, not a cleaner) city on earth than Philadelphia, yet the Bills of Mortality exhibit an alarming number of deaths by Consumption—this has set me to consider this matter, and after much thought, I feel almost sure, that one half of the cases have their beginning from a very early stage in life, more especially in the male part of the species.—Tobacco, Mr. Poulsen, is the baneful, the accursed Weed! that has brought more misfortune and woe on the human race, than is generally supposed; though no Physician, yet I can easily conceive how this pernicious article acts on the human frame.—It exhausts those juices so essentially necessary to further digestion; it creates thirst and nausea; it destroys appetite; the complexion becomes cadaverous; finally, the chewer and

smoker, becomes a poor miserable extenuated atrophic walking skeleton, smoking away his little remaining ideas, and spitting up his lungs, until death releases him from all his sorrows and bodily sufferings! a martyr to the filthy custom of using the abominable drug! Oh! that the parents and guardians of our youth, would check this vile propensity in those placed by Providence under their immediate care.

—How many fine and manly figures

we might contemplate walking our streets, now sleeping in the silent dust! It is awful to think of these things. We meet children of eight years and upwards, and at all times

of the day, smoking segars! This leads them on, until they require other stimulus, and the end they die, (as I've said before) Consumptive, or else confirmed drunkards.

Volumes might be wrote on this single subject; let it suffice for the present, that the writer of this has been witness to many scenes of distress, arising from this baneful, this destructive habit. Should these few words have the tendency of reclaiming one single individual of our youth from this beastly, this filthy custom, he will rejoice, and think he has done a praise worthy deed to his fellow men. Finer, or more promising youth, no country can boast; it grieves me sorely to see the practice prevail so generally—did they but consider how very disagreeable the custom is to the female sex, methinks that might influence them in this matter. It has ever been a matter of astonishment to me, Mr. Poulsen, how it can be in the nature of things, that any one of our beautiful, chaste and agreeable females, can condescend to take to her intimate connection, in the quality of the husband of her choice, a being whose mouth is crammed full of Plug Tobacco, or his breath smelling worse than an old Stove Pipe.—Yet these self same ladies, in other respects, are supremely delicate—they faint if an innocent spider crawls over them, and are thrown into hysterics at the sight of a mouse!—I finish with exclaiming, Alas! poor human nature.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Price, late of said county, deceased. All persons

having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

LEONARD GARY, Admin'r.

3 cent.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1818.

No. 20.]

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IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found sufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and it has been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners and fraudulently removed out of this state, and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the prevention therefore such heinous offenses, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or upon any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale bona fide a resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being so resident, knowing the person buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve, such person making any such provision contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county or the county where such seller or seller shall reside, or sale be made, on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being so resident, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court, containing 200 dollars or less, being sufficient to satisfy debts due to the state of Eleazar Thomas H. Bowe, and a debt due James Beck, Welch, of Boston, A. County.

It's Sale. sundry write of benned, from the court Anne Arundel county, to be disposed to public sale, on the 1st day of June, at the Tavern, in the city of Baltimore, for Cash, interest and claim, of and to all the Land wherein the Robinson now resides, containing 200 acres or less, being sufficient to satisfy debts due to the state of Eleazar Thomas H. Bowe, and a debt due James Beck, Welch, of Boston, A. County.

CRIBERS' Journal, that the work is received delivery, at the office of Geo. Shaw, and at the Maryland Gazette.

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall be therupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being enabled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being so resident, knowing the person buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve, such person making any such provision contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county or the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court, containing 200 dollars or less, being sufficient to satisfy debts due to the state of Eleazar Thomas H. Bowe, and a debt due James Beck, Welch, of Boston, A. County.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in the state of Maryland for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any consideration any such servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for another person not being resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any consideration any such servant or slave entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively, or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a greeably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court, but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some judge or justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affiant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

time as he may judge right and proper, and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore more county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure" but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Wurfield.

March 5. 1818.

A PATUXENT FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction on the 24th day of June next, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale,) that well known tract of Land, called

HOLLAND'S CLIFTS,

Containing upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat and corn, with an abundance of very valuable timber and famous as one of the best rock fisheries in the state, by its convenience to the Washington market. A further description is not thought necessary, as any person wishing to purchase may view the Land, by applying to Mr. J. Cattington living on it, and the terms may be known by application to the subscriber, in the city of Baltimore.

Richard Middleton.

April 30. 1818.

Calvert County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, May Term, 1818.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Benjamin H. Mackall, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Francis Prince, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the second Monday of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, three successive weeks before the said second Monday of October. The report states, that the tract of land, supposed to contain four hundred and twenty acres, sold at twelve dollars per acre.

Signed by order of court,

William S. Morsell, Clerk.

June 4. 1818. 3w.

PUBLIC CIRCLE.

The Subscribers being in want of Materials for the improvement and embellishment of the Public Circle, about to be made to enclose the State House, are ready to receive immediate proposals for the delivery of Paving Bricks, Building & Kirb Stones, Lime, Gravel and Sand. Seventy-five Cents a day will be given for sober, steady, industrious Labourers, to remove earth, &c. after the 18th inst.

Henry Maynadier,

Jeremiah Hughes,

F. Hollingsworth.

Annapolis, 14th May, 1818. 12w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams, executor of the last will and testament of Ann Marsh, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Marsh, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Jacob Williams, ex'r.

June 11.

CHARLES FRAZIER, SADLER,

Intending to remove from this city, requests all persons indebted to him for work to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as a longer indulgence than three weeks from the date hereof, will not be given. Those who fail to comply may expect their accounts to be placed in the hands of an collector, who will be directed to proceed against them according to law.

Annapolis June 11, 1818. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

May 26, 1818.

On application by petition of Osborn Belt, jun. administrator of Osborn Belt, sen. late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1818.

Osborn Belt, jun. adm'r.

May 28.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 31st day of July next, on the premises, a part of a tract of Land called "Last of all" belonging to the heirs of Zephaniah Benson, late of Worcester county, deceased, containing about 100 acres.

The creditors of the said Zephaniah Benson are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the court of Worcester county, within six months from the day of sale.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security with interest from the day of sale. On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber will execute a deed. Sale to commence at one o'clock P.M.

John Stevenson, Trustee.

June 4. 3w.

Powder, Tents, &c.

To be sold at Public Auction, for Cash, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the State-house, a number of

Tents & Camp Kettles,

Likewise several kegs of F. FF. & FFF. Gun Powder, of a good quality. The tents will make excellent sheets, shirts or trousers, for servants.

C. JACKSON, Adm'r.

June 4.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 18.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.
Dr John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke, Esq.

Voters of Calvert,

Permit me to felicitate you on the fair opportunity offered (in the nomination of the above mentioned gentlemen) of electing those who are every way qualified to represent you. Without detailing the respective pretensions of each, suffice it to say, that those who know them best, respect them most.

Bear with me patiently, I beg of you, while I offer to your consideration a few passing thoughts. Are those rights and privileges which you now enjoy worthy of preservation? It is presumed that this question will be answered affirmatively, by men of your discernment & forethought; by you who cherish the principles of Washington, with increasing affection, especially endeared by every consideration, which need only to be understood, to be approved. Will you, my fellow-county men, foster those principles by unity of thought and concert of action, or by supineness and apathy stifle them? It is believed that you will not hesitate a moment how to act. It is fondly hoped, that on the great occasion which will soon engage all hearts and interest all heads, a perfect unanimity will pervade the whole body of free-men of Calvert, who to be disentangled from division have only to will it so. It is anticipated, that harmony will be so cultivated as effectually to prevent any untoward feelings, which will (if excited) inevitably thwart all your efforts, and overthrow the righteous cause of sound principles. Let me entreat you, my fellow county-men, you whose welfare and happiness are staked upon the same issue with mine, to practice forgiveness and forbearance, (if necessary) and not to permit private disagreements (if any unhappily exist,) to be the means of jeopardising your interests and prosperity. Assemble, I pray you, at the Polls in your respective election districts, on the first Monday of October next, and like free men, proud of your liberties and conscious of your rights, vote your sentiments, and be not induced to absent yourselves therefrom, except from necessity. By so doing, you will shew yourselves worthy of the blessings you enjoy, and will reap the rich harvest of approving consciences in the honest discharge of that duty, (of voting) which you owe to society, to your families and yourselves.

A VOTER.
Prince-Frederick-town,
June 5, 1818.

Negro Dick, for whose apprehension a reward of two hundred dollars had been offered by the Executive, was apprehended near Queen Anne, Prince George's county, last week, and committed to the gaol of this county.

On Sunday evening last, a free Negro was lodged in our gaol, for a rape committed on the body of a girl aged about fourteen years. The offence was committed in the morning of that day, about 9 miles from this city, and is said to have been of a very aggravated nature.

MARRIED,
On Sunday evening, at Pleasant Plains, the seat of Mr. Frederick Grammer, by the Rev. Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. BENJAMIN PINDELL to Miss JULIANA ANDERSON.

NORFOLK, June 10.
On the arrival of the President, on Monday last, the two Volunteer Infantry Corps attached to the 54th Regiment, under the command of Captains Kelly and Capron, turned out to pay him the military honours due to his rank. They were joined by the handsome Rifle Company from Portsmouth, commanded by Capt. Kay, and at 11 o'clock the whole marched down to the Exchange Coffee House, to fulfil the object of the parade. They were

reviewed by the President, who expressed his satisfaction at their military appearance, and the handsome style in which they performed their evolutions. After passing the review the Companies drew up in line fronting the Exchange, and saluted the President with a handsome fire of twenty one rounds.

The President was detained at his lodgings until a late hour of the day by the desire of the citizens to wait on him with their compliments and congratulations.—At 4 o'clock he visited the garrisons of Forts Nelson and Norfolk, and the Navy Yard a Gosport, in which he was occupied until night.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the President set off on a visit to the Canal, intending, we understand, to proceed as far as Elizabeth city, N. C. and to return on Thursday. He was accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Croxton, Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Swift and Bernard, and Col. M'Ree of the Corps of Engineers, the principal naval and military officers of this station, and several of our most eminent citizens.

Our readers will perceive by the movements of the President, that his attention to business is not to be diverted by the charms of novelty, or the influence of pride and ceremony. Indeed we do not know of an example of such a systematic & indefatigable devotion to the public service as we have beheld in him while he has stood at the head of affairs.—We are no dealers in panegyric—we feel a nausea at the bare idea of transforming a human being (whatever may be his merits) into an object of servile adulation; but this short visit of the President has confirmed the belief we had previously entertained, that if there be a man in our country who deserves the approbation and confidence of all parties—who has merited the honourable distinction of Patriot, and who is pre-eminently qualified to preside over a nation of free men—**JAMES MONROE IS THAT MAN.**

The President has accepted the invitation of the citizens to partake of a public dinner to be given to him and the gentlemen composing his suite, on Friday next.—literals.

From the National Intelligencer.

A HIT AT THE MODE.
Messrs. Editors—Permit me, in behalf of our sex, to complain of an infringement of the rights of women. Formerly, the use of corsets and petticoats was considered an exclusive privilege of our sex, and a woman who even attempted to wear the breeches, was set down as a modern Xantippe. Nay, sir, when certain ladies in New York a year or two ago, were audacious enough to wear pantaloons, or pantalots, peeping modestly from below their petticoats, (excuse my blushes, gentlemen,) there was quite a row made about it in Mr. Lang's newspaper, I recollect—Every body knows how we were lectured and hectored for wearing corsets, to the injury of our health, and the destruction of that bloom which I verily believe you men think is only made to be kissed off, by you wicked wretches.

But, for all the noise about our little eccentricities of dress, I discovered lately, by pure accident, that some of the gentle men, especially those who have travelled, wear corsets themselves. I will tell you how I found it out—The other evening, as young Mr. Forcible Feeble and myself were sitting quietly at a window, enjoying the sweet moonlight, talking about sentiment and robbing the mail, a brood of chimney swallows came tumbling down the chimney with such a violent clattering and fluttering, that I was almost frightened out of my wits, and poor dear little Forcible Feeble actually fainted. I cried out for help, papa came running in, unbuttoned the little man's waistcoat, and attempted to assist his breathing by opening his shirt collar, (excuse my blushes, gentlemen)—it was found very soon that this gave him no relief, and I thought he would certainly die—when papa suddenly exclaimed, "what in the name of wonder have we here? I ran to see, and as sure as I live, Messrs. Editors, little Feeble had on just such a pair of corsets as I myself wear! Papa cut the lacings—a great explosion took place thereupon by the sudden expansion of the corsets, and poor dear little Forcible Feeble opened his eyes with a deep sigh, exclaiming, "Have mercy upon us what was it?"

But this is not the only inroad made into our fashionable monopoly by the men; only to see how they twaddle about in fantastical that it

is quite impossible to distinguish from petticoats, at half a hundred yards distance, and so short as to be quite indecent, because they always remind us of short petticoats. It is not put a stop to shortly, I expect to see the valiant youth of our fashionable cities putting on ruffs and tuckers, and displaying their hardihood by going almost as naked as a fashionable lady at a ball. Heaven preserve us if they were smitten with a desire to uncover their shoulders, and display their brawney elbows at parties à la mode des femmes, as the French say, I believe.

I protest against these infringements on the rights of women, in the name of womankind, and trust that in future men will leave off wearing corsets and petticoats, or allow us in time the privilege of wearing the breeches.

Yours, gentlemen,
MARY WOLSTONCRAFT, Jr.

Concord, (N H) June 2.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Detroit, J. E. Evans, Esq. whose departure we mentioned some time since] to his friends in Hopkinton, dated March 23, 1818,

"I arrived here a few days since, after marching about one thousand miles, the principal part of the way through deep snows and bogs, and over many a tedious mountain. But notwithstanding my exposures both by night and day, I am in perfect health. The weight of my gun, ammunition, &c. was about forty pounds. I was very unfortunate in reaching Detroit before the conclusion of winter. By this circumstance I was obliged to pass through the Black Swamp, a distance of forty miles, in the very worst season; and to cross about twenty wide, deep and rapid creeks upon floating logs! The rapids of the Sandusky and Miami of the Lake, also presented many difficulties. The whole route from Buffalo to Detroit is, comparatively a perfect wilderness, and I acknowledge with gratitude, that the hand of Providence preserved me amidst a thousand dangers. In the vicinity of the Miami Swamp, at about twelve o'clock, at night, my dogs contended with a herd of wolves and were both slain. I should have followed them, and perhaps have shared the same fate, but an excruciating tooth-ache which almost deprived me of the sense of hearing, confined me to my tent. The winter in the west has been remarkably severe.

In travelling, in a snow storm, through a dreary wilderness, I discovered towards night, an Indian path. For the sake of adventure, I followed it, and after travelling three miles in a very serpentine course, I arrived, when quite dark, at a village occupied by the Tandawandy tribe of Indians. They were just going to their council house, to commence a war dance; a custom which they will not relinquish. This tribe are still deplorably superstitious. A few days before my arrival among them, they sacrificed two white dogs to their deity, after decorating them with paints and ribbons, and dancing around them. The Tandawandies worship the sun, and bury their dead in the morning, in order that the deceased may have time to reach his departed relations before night. We need not go to the islands of the Pacific ocean for singular manners and customs. But notwithstanding the ignorance of this tribe, in one respect they leave civilized men far behind them; they will not allow any spirituous liquors to be brought into their village. This is a piece of policy and self denial of which even Sparta might have been proud.

In a few days I shall continue my tour, and when I write again will refer to my journal for some interesting records."

Nashville, Tenn. May 19.

SHOCKING MURDER.
We have learnt from a gentleman who resides in Hickman county, the following particulars of a shocking murder, as we ever recorded. Captain James Alston, of that county, on the 28th ult. in the evening, brought into his house, two axes; his wife became alarmed; he began to bar up the doors, and appeared to be in a very good humour, ordered his wife and children to bed—probably apprehending some violence, she laid down without undressing; he noticed it, and instantly with a hellish grin, charged her with keeping on her clothes, to be ready to keep some appointment as soon as he was asleep, and without waiting for a reply, seized her by the hair of her head, drew her on the floor, struck her so as to stun her cries for

mercy—he then deliberately struck her several times with the axe, split open her skull, trampled on her body, and committed other abuses. Their children, the eldest one about 13 years old, saw the whole transaction. When the fury of the monster was glutted, he betook himself to flight, carrying a loaded shotgun. A negro girl, who was also in the house at the time, ran to the neighbours, and gave the alarm; he returned, left the gun, made up the fire, put a handkerchief on the head of his wife, and again departed. In the morning, a company of ten men, started in pursuit of him—he was found seated on a pile of rock; as they approached he gave battle, one of the party having his gun, shot three balls in his leg; he fell, but soon rose, and being an active stout man, drove them all off, they however reinforced and took him. When he was interrogated before a magistrate, he confessed the whole of his turpitude.

He was of a respectable family, and considered a worthy man, when free from the baneful effects of ardent spirits; which on several occasions, have entirely destroyed the sanity of his mind for weeks together. His wife was the daughter of Adam Wilson, esq. and was universally pitied by all who knew her, having often been obliged to seek safety in flight, when her husband was in his deranged fits, and many has been the tempestuous and inclement night, she has wandered in the woods, with little covering for herself and an infant babe at the breast. She is however, now out of her troubles and her brutal husband is lying in irons, awaiting his doom. It is doubtful whether his counsel can plead with truth his insanity, but it is doubtless the plea that will be attempted—however we would be the last to excite the public sympathy for or against him, as he has a right to an impartial trial, and if not subject to the law, will not be punished.—Clarion.

NEW HAVEN, May 28.
Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from his friend in ALICANT.

"Last week, the Clergy excommunicated from their Churches all Free Masons; also all persons who may have in their possession any book of Masonry, or who may know of a mason and not inform against him.

There is a Col. Fernando, a worthy and brave officer, now in close confinement in the Castle, where he has been 18 months. He was seized at the dead hour of the night, and carried from his bed to a prison by these wretches, for being as they supposed, a Mason."

From the Utica N. Y. Gazette, of Tuesday.

The Cooperstown Watch Tower relates the circumstances of an extraordinary case which has occurred in the county of Otsego, and which shews the great danger of relying on circumstantial evidence where the life, liberty, reputation or property of an individual is concerned. It appears that David Anderson of Cherry Valley was indicted and tried at the last Otsego Oyer and Terminer for stealing a trunk which was lost from the public stage on the highway. On the trial various circumstances were related by the witnesses which bore hard upon Anderson, the defendant, and induced a belief that he was guilty of the offence charged against him. His honour the chief justice presided, and after stating the evidence to the jury, observed that the circumstances were strong against the prisoner, that he thought there could not be a reasonable doubt but what he took the trunk, and that if they believed he had a felonious intent when he took it, they ought to find him guilty. The jury afterwards returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the court was respite until August Term of the supreme court, when the prisoner was brought up on Habeas Corpus.—The Court then decided that the taking, converting or concealing of property was not felony.* Anderson was then discharged, after about four months close confinement.

A civil suit was then commenced in the Otsego Common Pleas, against Anderson for the property, & bro't to trial at the last February term. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff to the value of the property, and the judgment has been satisfied by the sale of the defendant's property.

From that time until within a few days (says the Watch Tower) the subject has appeared to be at rest,

every one believing that Anderson took the trunk. But within a few days past, it has been ascertained from a variety of curious circumstances, that Anderson was indeed in the sh

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*See 14th Johnson, "The People v. Anderson."

[From the Liverpool Courier,
April 22.]

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Yesterday the first annual meeting of the Methodist Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Liverpool district was held in Brunswick Chapel, London-road. The company was very numerous and highly respectable. The Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke was unanimously called to the chair.

The Chairman, having taken the chair, introduced the business of the day in short speech. He told us we are taught in the scriptures to believe, that wherever two or three are met together in Christ's name, he is in the midst of them, and we know that religious meetings called for the purpose of making known the salvation of the Son of God, and that making his doctrine known and his salvation known, can be of none effect unless seconded by his immediate power and energy. we know that his presence in the meetings is essential to their success. As his will is that men should know him, that his truth should be every where proclaimed, that men should receive his salvation and acknowledge him, so it is plain in his sight that religious meetings should be frequent; and we may rest assured, that God is highly pleased at seeing a number of Christian people collected in his name for this purpose.

We are celebrating to-day the anniversary of the missionary society formed among the Methodists in this town and begun in this Chapel. We began in the name of the Lord Jesus; his blessing has accompanied all that we have done; and we are about to give you an account of everything that the Lord has caused to work by us. And we desire, at the same time, to show that, unless we had your concurrence in the way in which you have lent it, our exertions would have been of little effect: we might have wished to have seen the gospel preached to the uttermost ends of the earth; but had you not put your hand to the work, in vain would our missionaries have said, when we are, send us," for without pecuniary means which your humanity afforded us we could not have sent them. The report will be immediately read, and the general account of our missions over the face of the world (for we have them every where, and in larger numbers than any other religious people, we are called so to do by our particular privileges) will be laid before you by the secretary of what is called the parent society in London.

From the Utica N. Y. Gazette, of Tuesday.

The meeting in the hall of the Methodist Society, on the corner of Main and Wadsworth streets, was opened with a short prayer, and the singing of a hymn. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Waddell, one of the secretaries of the auxiliary society, read an excellent report of the progress of the missionary society, of the success which has attended the labour of its missionaries.

The Rev. O. Davies, in introducing the report, remarked, that the object of the meeting was to send the gospel to the parts of the world where it had not yet been heard. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Waddell, one of the secretaries of the auxiliary society, read an excellent report of the progress of the missionary society, of the success which has attended the labour of its missionaries.

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stitution as this calls for the warmth and zealous support of the Christians in the world. When we consider, that there are hundreds of millions of human beings walking in darkness and in the shadow of death, that man will not call himself a Christian, he dare not call himself a Christian, who does not come forward to endeavour to save these millions of his fellow-men from becoming the prey of the destroyer. We should be stimulated to a missionary exertion by the good which it does to our own souls. There is a luxury in doing good which can be tasted only by the benevolent. A throne would not be worth possessing were the owner of it excluded from conferring gifts on his favourites, or restrained from indulging the benevolence of his disposition.

The Rev. Richard Watson, one of the Secretaries of the London Methodist Missionary Society, entered into extensive detail relative to the success which had attended the cause of missions. He read interesting extracts from the correspondence of the missionaries, and from various recent publications, particularly from the work of the Abbé Dubois on the manners and customs of the Hindoos, all tending to show the wretched and degraded condition of the heathen world, and the absolute necessity there is for the vigorous exertion and unabated zeal of the British public to extend the means of salvation.

The Rev. James Lister said, he was highly gratified to hear the strong testimony which the London Secretary had borne to the usefulness of the missionaries sent out by the religious body to which he belonged (the Baptists.) He had no doubt that they could also bear their noble testimony to the zeal and activity of the Methodist missionaries in the East Indies. He had heard it remarked, that the Methodists were excellent pioneers to clear the way for missionaries of other denominations. He entreated them to go forward in the good work, and other sects of Christians would follow them and endeavour to make the world wiser and better, if they could.

The Rev. Jabez Bunting, of London, read a great variety of interesting documents to the meeting, relative to the islands, Ceylon, and other parts of the world. In conclusion, he made an animated appeal to the benevolent feelings of the meeting in behalf of the perishing heathen, and conjured them, as Britons and Christians, to be increasingly and unceasingly active in their endeavours to communicate the blessings and comforts of the gospel of Christ.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting in appropriate speeches; but want of room prevents us from giving any more than the above very meagre outline of the proceedings on this interesting occasion. A very liberal collection was made in aid of the missionary fund.

OF THE CHEHAW BATTLE.

From the Augusta Chronicle. Extract of a letter from Major General Jackson to Gen. Giacock. Camp, on line of march, 16 miles in advance of Ft. Gadsden, May 7.

"I cannot adequately express my feelings on the outrageous and inhuman attack of Captain Wright (for we have the word of it) on the superannuated men and women of the friendly Chehaw village, which you recite, so to do by our people, it will be a stigma on the American nation, unless the general government use their endeavours to bring the perpetrators to justice. I have ordered Wright to be arrested, and shall be tried by a military court. I have written to the Governor of Georgia on the subject, expressing my astonishment at his unwarrantable interference with my duties."

"I congratulate you on the safe march of your brigade to Fort Early, with a hope that the brave Georgians under your command who have encountered the dangers, fatigues, and privations of a long march, in an unfriendly country, may be speedily restored in health, to their families and homes."

"I am now on my march to Pensacola, which place I shall probably have to occupy with an American garrison."

From the Georgia Journal. Copy of a letter from Gen. Mitchell to Governor Rabun, dated Milledgeville, May 6.

"On the 2d inst. I received information that a party of mounted men had attacked and destroyed the Che-

haw town on Flint river, and killed many of the inhabitants. From all I could then learn, it appeared to be uncertain what troops they were, and under whose command, or by whose orders this unwarrantable & barbarous deed had been done; and as the consequences cannot be foreseen which may result, when the justly exasperated warriors of the town return, and find their town & property destroyed, their unoffending and helpless families killed or driven into the woods to perish, whilst they were fighting their and our enemies, the Seminoles, I deemed it best to come to the state and procure correct information. I now find that the party had been sent out by your orders, but failed to execute them; and that the attack on

TUSTUNNUGGIE HOPOIE.

The Governor's reply to General Mitchell. Executive Department, Georgia, Milledgeville, 20th May 1818. Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst. inclosing the copy of a letter from old Mr. Barnard, and one from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks, both on the subject of the late unfortunate attack, made by a detachment of Georgia Militia under Captain Wright on the Chehaw Village, which had previously been supposed to be friendly.

I have examined these communications with the candour their importance required. It is unquestionably your duty, as Agent, to attend to the complaints of the red people, and cause justice to be done to them as far as your powers will extend. It will also readily be acknowledged by all, that my duty, as Governor of the state, requires that I should defend the cause of the whites, as far as that cause can be supported by the great principles of justice.—As you have furnished me with the Indian account of this transaction, and assured me of the friendship towards the whites that existed among them prior to the attack, I feel it incumbent on me to explain to you, and through you to the nation over which you preside, the motives by which the officers were actuated who conducted the enterprise; and the ground upon which they will attempt to justify the proceeding, or extenuate the guilt that may in the view of some men be attached to them.—You will acknowledge the decided and inveterate hostility of those Indians which belong to the villages under the immediate direction and control of the chiefs Hopaunee and Phelennee; and that the order which emanated from this department for their chastisement was both necessary and proper. You are also well apprised, that the orders given confined them specially to that object—so far then as respects myself, I feel perfectly justified in the measure I adopted, and which I deemed essentially necessary to prevent a repetition of the horrid murders & depredations committed by those Indians on our unprotected frontier. I will now undertake to offer, in behalf of the detachment, the best apology for their conduct that I may be able to furnish, and which, I am authorised to state, can be supported by ample proof. When the detachment was on their way to, and reached the neighbourhood of Fort Early, they were credibly informed by several persons of veracity, that the celebrated old chief Hopaunee (whose town had all joined the hostile party) had removed and was at that time living in the village upon which the attack was made, and was considered as their principal leader, and that a great portion of them was alledged to be under his immediate direction, altho' part of them might be with McIntosh.—They therefore considered themselves authorised to attack it as being one of Hopaunee's towns—the result I need not mention, as you have seen the statement made by Captains Wright and Robinson, which I am authorised by very respectable testimony to assure you, was substantially true, except as to the number reported to have been killed, which was fortunately incorrect.

Now sir, if I have been misinformed, and give a wrong construction to this affair, I should like very much to have more correct information; but if it should be found in fact, what more can you or the Indians require, than for me to assure you, that I regret the circumstance, and consider it as one of the misfortunes attendant on war; where the innocent frequently suffer in common with the guilty? This unfortunate affair has been shamefully misrepresented, by many of our citizens, whose delicate feelings seem to have forgotten the many wanton outrages that have been committed on our frontier by the Indians, and would even cover the whole state with disgrace, merely because the

small detachment have in this instance mistaken their orders, and carried their resentment to an improper extent.

The experience of all ages hath shown, that it is much easier for us to complain of the conduct of others (and especially those in responsible stations) than to correct our own. I have ascertained that the property left by the Indians who were run off from or near Dr. Bird's store, on the Ocmulgee some time past, is now in the possession of Mr. Richard Smith in the lower end of Twiggs county, and will be delivered at any time when proper application shall be made.

You will please assure the red people under your care, that I feel a disposition to maintain peace and friendship with them on liberal terms.

WM. RABUN.

GENS. JACKSON AND SCOTT.

By the National Advocate, we are informed, that the dispute between these two officers originated in an opinion expressed by General Scott, concerning the celebrated general order issued by Gen. Jackson in relation to the war office; which opinion was unfavourable to the manner and spirit of the order, as being calculated to create insubordination. This opinion was communicated but to one individual, in confidence, and was conveyed to Gen. Jackson, in an anonymous letter. Gen. Jackson, impetuous and irascible in the extreme, took fire at the supposed insult, and a warm correspondence has taken place, which we hope, will be amicably terminated.

[Balt. Pat.]

The pleading in the case of William Wood, an accomplice in the robbery of the Southern Mail, on a motion for a new trial, terminated on Friday last, & on Saturday morning the Court decided, that it should be granted.

Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandall, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured, that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM NORMAN

June 18 / 1818. 1000 ft.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

June 18.

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw.

Annapolis, June 18. 1818.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that William Swaine, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a Bay Mare, about eight years old, 14 hands 2 inches high, no perceptible brand or mark, switch tail, trot and canters, and has been worked in gears.

Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 25th day of May, 1818.

JOHN YOUNG.

June 11. 2

FOR SALE

For a term of five years, NEGRO FRANK, the property of the subscriber. Frank is a Baker by profession, and an excellent Waiter. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Frederick Grammer.

May 21. 6w.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes and bills of exchange against Drawers, the second and third Endorsers, in assent generally.

Debt on Bon and Single Bill.

Commission Board.

A. & L. 10.

Tele. Co. N. 10. & Co. & Co.

June 11. 2

POET'S CORNER.

From the *Monthly Review*, October, 1817.

ODE TO MEMORY.

By Henry Neele.

"Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" Job V.

And where is he? not by the side
Whose every want he loved to tend;
Not o'er those valleys wandering wide.
Where sweetly lost, he oft would wend;

That form belov'd he marks no more,
Those scenes admired no more shall see,

Those scenes are lovely as before,
And she as fair,—but where is he?

No, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favourite hill,

The pleasures that were dear to him,
Are dear to life and nature still;

But, ah! his home is not as fair;

Neglected must his gardens be,

The lilles droop and wither there,

And seem to whisper, 'where is he?'

His was the pomp, the crowded hall,

But where is now this proud display?

His riches, honours, pleasures, all

Desire could fraine; but where are they?

And he, as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,
Surrounded by admiring bands,
Seem'd proudly strong—and where is he?

The church yard bears an added stone,

The fire side shows a vacant chair,

Here sadness dwells and weeps alone,

And death displays his banner there;

The life is gone, the breath has fled!

And what has been no more shall be

The well known form, the welcome tread,

Oft where are they—and where is he?

From the New (London) Monthly Magazine.

A traveller, who has made some observations on the state of society in Edinburgh, gives us the following particulars respecting some of the most distinguished literary characters of that city:

Professor Playfair.

Professor Playfair, who, I believe, goes as frequently into company as any young man that lives according to the fashion, is often to be seen in the corner of a crowded drawing room. He is now about 60 years of age, and has nothing remarkable in his appearance, except a very intelligent, grey eye. He was at first in the church, but resigned his living obtained a professor's chair. Besides his criticisms in the Edinburgh Review, chiefly on mathematical works and travels, he published some years since an explanation of Hutton's geological system, which was very favourably received. He is styled the D'Alembert of Edinburgh, and not without reason, tho' as great a compliment is thus paid to D'Alembert as to him. What is particularly pleasing in Playfair, is a peculiar simplicity and frankness of manner; and it is truly gratifying to witness the mildness and modesty which characterize the demeanor of this worthy scholar and philosopher.—Playfair is a bachelor, and his unmarried sister at present lives with him.

Walter Scott—in another corner—probably the poet's corner—you may occasionally find Walter Scott, though he is not a frequent visitor of these places—I should imagine that there is scarcely any other person in the profane world who is so much talked of as Walter Scott, and but few travellers come to Edinburgh without inquiring whether he be visible. In a small dark room where one of the courts is held, he is to be seen every morning in term time, seated at a small table, with the acts of the court before him. He is a short, broad-shouldered, and rather robust man, with light hair—eyes between blue & grey, broad nose, round face, with an almost sleepy look, dressed in a shabby black gown, his lame leg concealed under the table, and the other extended in such a way as never leg, whether lame or sound, ought to be—a man, forsooth, to whom you would swear that heaven had given a good natured, honest soul, not overburdened with intellect—a jolly, loyal subject, who is fond of port and porter, pays his taxes without grumbling, and can sing God save the King. Not a poetic feature, nor a ray of genius in his face, except a somewhat animated eye, distinguishes the bust of the author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, from the stupid, vacant, and unlettered loon.

Mr. Scott is about 47 years old, and descended from an obscure family in Lothian. In his infancy he himself relates, the old peo-

ple took him upon their knees, called him Little Watty and told him all sorts of old stories and legends, while his brothers were abroad at work, from which he was exempted on account of his lameness. Some of the philosophers who attach a moral to all their fables, will probably make the discovery that the world owned one more great poet to the circumstance that Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other—Well! e'en let them if they will! Scott has been some time married to a Guernsey lady, a natural daughter of the late duke of Devonshire, with whom he is said to have received a portion of 10,000L. She was born in the island, and spoke wretched broken English. To all her virtues belong an ungovernable fury against all the unlucky wights who censure her husband's works. It is reported, that when his Marion was criticised in the Edinburgh Review, she could scarcely be restrained from pulling the ears of the editor when she met him some time after at a dinner party.

Mr. Scott is blessed with some other good things that rarely fall to the lot of a poet. He is sheriff-deputy of a county, commits offenders to gaol, and sends them to the gallows with great ability. He is also a clerk to the above mentioned court. These two places produce him from 1800 to 11,000 per annum.

Though a great number of travellers have letters of recommendation to Mr. Scott, yet his parties are not numerous; he confines himself to a chosen few of ministerial side, and warmly attached to the king and the church. His manners are agreeable, untaught with vanity, and the only affection to be perceived in him is, that he is solicitous not to appear as a poet. He is very lively and full of anecdote; and though not brilliant in company, is always cheerful and unassuming.

From the *Norfolk Herald*.

Wonderful efficacy of the Steam Bath.—The following anecdote is communicated by an acquaintance from the neighborhood where the occurrence is said to have taken place. He is a gentleman of indisputable veracity and respectability, and if necessary, can substantiate the fact, by the testimony of at least a dozen of witnesses.—A young woman in a neighbouring county, who had never been married, was taken extremely ill with a fit of the choleric, as she verily believed it to be, having, as she solemnly protested in the sequel, no earthly reason to apprehend that it was any thing else. After suffering a good deal of pain, and trying various remedies without experiencing the least relief, the Steam Bath was thought of and immediately applied; when, to the uttermost astonishment of the poor girl herself, as well as those who were attending her, the application was no sooner made than she was delivered of her pain, and a fine healthy boy child into the bargain!!!

From the *Connecticut Mirror*.

Hartford, June 1.

On Thursday last there was a public examination of the Deaf and Dumb attached to the asylum established in this city. His excellency the Governor and nearly all the members of the general assembly were present. The brick meeting house was not large enough to contain those who desired to witness this interesting exhibition. The instructors and their pupils occupied a stage erected in front of the pulpit. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Faint, Mr. Gallaudet pronounced with great force and effect, an address, written entirely by Mr. Clerc. The several classes of pupils were then examined by their instructors, and exhibited the most gratifying specimens of their improvement, and the development of their mental faculties. We were delighted with the whole performance, and especially with the answers given to several questions proposed by some of the spectators. The answers of six or seven pupils to the same questions, communicated to all at once by the same signs, demonstrated that they understood what they wrote, and were not repeating phrases committed to memory. Their answers were expressed in different words, and were correct beyond what we could have expected. We shall not attempt to express our admiration of the address composed by Mr. Clerc. It united the beauties of perspicuous narration with the most correct and forcible expression of abstract conception.

Jack the groom and Mary the cook-maid had a law suit, wherein Jack was plaintiff, and Mary, the cook-maid, defendant. Jack came home a little in liquor, and made a forcible entry on the cook's premises, the kitchen, and determined to have a sop in the pan. Mary, the defendant, insisted on a right of refusal, (a sop in the pan you must know is a very serious thing, for, without perquisites, what are all honours and places good for? Nothing more than an embroidered button hole; and if we consider a secretary of state as the nation's cook, the perquisites are the sop in the pan, with which omnium gatherum choose to grease their fingers.) Well, plaintiff Jack seized Mary by the left hand—there was the quidbet: Mary took Jack by the right

WANTED,

A tongue that speaks no scandal—a mind unsusceptible of envy—a heart governed by the precepts of religion, with a cultivated understanding—a stranger to tattling, lying and deceit—who spinst less street than stocking yarn, and who is esteemed more for her good sense and amiable disposition than for her affectation, paints and other trumpery!!

Botany Bay Herald.

The Rev. Harry Croswell (formerly editor of that spirited paper the Balance, and now an Episcopal minister in Connecticut) preached the election sermon in that State this year. His text was "Render unto Caesar the things which belong to Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's;" and the following observations are extracted from the sermon:

"But if we owe thus much to Caesar, to our civil government—how much more do we owe to God!—to that Almighty Ruler, who created us by his power, who preserves us by his providence, who redeemed us by his love, and who sanctifies us by his grace. We must not only obey him, but our obedience must be prompted by that love and gratitude, which carry the whole heart and soul into his service. We must be tributary to him: But instead of that perishable substance which derives its value from the image and superscription of an earthly prince, the tribute which we owe to Him, is that living and immortal spirit, which is rendered invaluable, by the "form and pressure," the image and the name of God! The entire energy of the soul must be poured out in reverence, in worship and adoration, or we withhold that tribute which we owe to our Almighty Sovereign. We possess no treasure that can be substituted for this tribute—nothing that can exempt us from this obedience. No outward forms of submission—no cold or formal compliance with appointed ordinances—no zeal or fervency in support of peculiar doctrines or tenets—no vain glorious or arrogant pretensions to exclusive sanctity—no sacrifices that we can possibly make, save only the sacrifice of the heart, can prove acceptable to our heavenly Master."

A SKETCH OF THE LAW.

Law! is like a fine woman's temper; a very difficult study. Law is like a book of surgery; a great many terrible cases in it. Law is like fire and water; very good servants, but very bad when they get the upper hand of us—it is like a homely gentle woman, very well to follow. It is also like a scolding wife, bad when it follows us. And again, it is like bad weather, most people choose to keep out of it. In law there are four parts; the quidbet; the quidlibet; the quid pro quo; and the sine qua non. Impris, the quidbet, or who began first? Because in all actions of assault, the law is clear, that probis jokis, is absolute maria, sine jokis; which being elegantly & classically rendered into English is that whatsoever he be that give the first stroke, it was absolutely ill and without a joke.—Secondly, the quidlibet, of damages; but that the law has nothing to do with, only to state them; for whatever damages ensue, they are all in clients perquisites, according to the ancient Norman motto; if he is cast, or castrandum, he is semper id in ruinandum.—Thirdly, quid pro quo, fencing counsel; giving words for money, or having money for words, according to that ancient Norman motto, "Sicur lex," we live to perplex. Fourthly, the sine qua non; or, without something, what would any thing be good for? Without a large wig what would be the outcome of the law?

A CAUSE!

Jack the groom and Mary the cook-maid had a law suit, wherein Jack was plaintiff, and Mary, the cook-maid, defendant. Jack came home a little in liquor, and made a forcible entry on the cook's premises, the kitchen, and determined to have a sop in the pan. Mary, the defendant, insisted on a right of refusal, (a sop in the pan you must know is a very serious thing, for, without perquisites, what are all honours and places good for? Nothing more than an embroidered button hole; and if we consider a secretary of state as the nation's cook, the perquisites are the sop in the pan, with which omnium gatherum choose to grease their fingers.) Well, plaintiff Jack seized Mary by the left hand—there was the quidbet: Mary took Jack by the right

hand and pulled him into the dripping; this was the quidbet; now, if the dripping-pan had not been there, he could not have fallen into it; and if he had not been there, the dripping-pan could not have received him—and this is law; and the loquaciousness of the law, is multiloquaciousness—grasmuch—nevertheless—moreover—likewise, and also—

The liberty of the law is the happiness of Americans; and it is very happy for us Americans that we have the liberty to go to law.

Mobile Gaz.

EPICRAM.

Dr. I. Letsom, once died, in the newspapers, which were filled with his panegyrics. He resuscitated afterwards, and the account of his death was traced to his own pen. A wag wrote the following epigram on this circumstance:

They says, I'm dead—I says they lies,

I pukes, I bleeds, I sweats 'em; I takes their fees, and then they dies!

With all my heart—I. Letsom.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Price, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are required to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.

June 4.

New & Cheap Goods.

WIRFIELD & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Of India, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Stripped cotton cas	6 4 & 4 4 Cambrie
simere,	Muslins,
Angola	Mull
do	Stripes
Coburg mix'd	do
Blue & Yellow In	Book
dia Nankeens,	Stripes & plaid
Col'd twilled do,	Gingham,
Plain & twilled	Super London
black Bombezett,	prints.
White & black	Ladies white & col-
Jeans,	oured Kid & Silk
4 4 Italian Crapes,	Gloves.
White & black Pat-	Parasols,
tinett,	

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white &	8 4 6 4 & 4 4 Fancy Shawls,
brown thread do.	Canton Crapé do.
12 4 11 4 10 4 &	9 4 knotted coun-
7 8 & 5 4 Irish Lan-	terpanes.
Marseilles Vest.	Black & green Flo-
	rence,

India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Baftas,	do. Sheetings,
Mammoodies,	do. Shirtings,
Salempore, and	White & Brown
Garras,	Russia Sheetings,
Furniture Dimity,	White & Brown
Russia Diaper,	Ticklenburgs,
8 4 & 6 4 Table do	Brown Burlaps,
Domestic stripes &	Hessian & Brown
plaids,	Rolls,

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

IRONMONGERY.

LIKEWISE,

FIVE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms

Annapolis, May 7.

Sheriff's Sale.

In virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, from the court of Appeals and Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of June, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim, of John B. Robinson, of and to all that tract or parcel of land whereon the said John B. Robinson now resides, called Poplar Neck, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, being seized and taken to satisfy debts due to Michael Stewart, use of Eleazar Thomas, use of Thomas H. Bowie, and a debt due Rachel Stewart, use of James Beck.

R. Welch, of Ben. Mif.

A. A. County,

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVI.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1818.

No. 26.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
BIRCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered. That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY.
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT
To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found sufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that negroes and slaves have been seduced under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, of a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve, or to any person making any such purchase or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller shall reside, or sale be made, and conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for the sacrifice of a high frequency employer or master. If there be any statement, let them enter books for the benefit of such person, making any such purchase or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller shall reside, or sale be made, and conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for the sacrifice of a high frequency employer or master.

Still in default among those who have led them to task, and has lead them to task of one, any ten or twelve days forward, and considerably of the cost of building a vessel, we will consider putting one upon the same such as to be fit for a great hazard and danger, and that our business will be done without money or loss to us. If there be any such time arrives, do not let us expect us, alone, to meet it. ——————
ne 10, 1818.

RN CHURCH
NOTICE.

liber to Severe Ch
ually paid their rem
ions, are invited to a
Tavern, where they
to the Church and
where they will be
in order that they
money has been ap
amount is due from
nd what balance is
Hammond, 2. Fr
ne Gambrill, 3.
318.

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted. That no sale of any servant or slave who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, of a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve, or to any person making any such purchase or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller shall reside, or sale be made, and conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for the sacrifice of a high frequency employer or master.

4. And be it enacted. That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county or the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted. That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affiant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

therby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace, false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or has or had slave or slaves in possession shall appear, and the same be entered into recognition before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if the person or persons who has or has or had slave or slaves in possession shall appear, and the same be entered into recognition, then the judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognition, shall refuse to appear a grecably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve, or to any person making any such purchase or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller shall reside, or sale be made, and conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for the sacrifice of a high frequency employer or master.

6. And be it enacted. That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted. That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.
March 5. t.

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw.

Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that William Swaine, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a Bay Mare, about eight years old, 14 hands 2 inches high, no perceivable brand or mark, switch tail, trotts and canters, and has been worked in gears.

Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 26th day of May, 1818.

JOHN YOUNG.

June 11. 3.

FOR SALE

For a term of five years, NEGRO FRANK, the property of the subscriber. Frank is a Baker by profession, and an excellent Worker. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Frederick Grammer.

May 21. 6.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb 11.

PUBLIC CIRCLE.

The Subscribers being in want of Materials for the improvement and embellishment of the Public Circle, about to be made, to enclose the State-House, are ready to receive immediate proposals for the delivery of Paving Bricks, Building & Kirk Stones, Lime, Gravel and Sand. Seventy-five Cents a day will be given for sober, steady, industrious Labourers, to remove earth, &c. after the 18th inst.

Henry Maynard, Jeremiah Hughes,

F. Hollingsworth.

Annapolis, 14th May, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams, executor of the last will and testament of Ann Marsh, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Marsh, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Jacob Williams, ex'r.

June 11.

CHARLES FRAZIER,

S. ADLER,

Intending to remove from this city requests all persons indebted to him for work to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as a longer indulgence than three weeks from the date hereof, will not be given. Those who fail to comply may expect their accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, who will be directed to proceed against them according to law.

Annapolis, June 11, 1818. Sw.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 26, 1818.

On application by petition of Osborn Belt, jun administrator of Osborn Belt, senr late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, senr late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1818.

Osborn Belt, jun. adm'r.

May 26.

SEVERN CHURCH

NOTICE.

The Subscribers to Severn Church, who have actually paid their respective subscriptions are invited to call at the Rising Sun Tavern, where the accounts relating to the Church are deposited, and where they will be left for sixty days, in order that they may see how their money has been applied, as also what amount is due from the subscribers, and what balance is due the Trustees.

Matthias Hammond, 2. Trustees.

Augustine Gambrill, 3. Trustees.

June 11, 1818. 3w.

Baltimore and West River

Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leaving Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandall, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM NORMAN.

June 11.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 25.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles County, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.
Dr John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

A stranger, in a state of derangement, came to this city about a fortnight ago, his melancholy situation soon attracted the notice of some of the citizens, who from motives of humanity, had him lodged in the county prison, where he would receive medical aid, and every necessary nourishment and attention. All these, though faithfully afforded him, proved vain, and on Friday night the 19th instant, he breathed his last. His remains were decently interred on the day following.

By information obtained from papers found in his possession, one of which was an honourable discharge from the service of the U. States, and the other a certificate of his being entitled to half pay, it appears that his name was JOHN REAN, that he belonged to the state of New-York; that he served as a marine on board the frigate President, at the time of her capture, and was wounded in the action.

As it is believed a small sum of half pay was due Rean, at the time of his decease, we have been requested to state that the papers mentioned are now in the possession of Mr. Christopher John, of this town, who will transmit them by mail to any surviving relative of the deceased, who may claim them; provided such claim be accompanied with evidence of right to them.

A number of the citizens of this town and county, having petitioned his Excellency the Governor to order a Special Court to try the two negroes committed to our gaol for rapes, he has authorised the holding a court for that purpose on Monday the 6th July next.

The U. States schooners Hornet and Despatch, under the command of Lieuts. Ramseay and Simons, arrived here on Monday morning last. On board these vessels came the gallant Captains Warrington and Elliott, of the Navy, and Generals Bernad and Swift, Colts. McRea and Aristead, and Major Karney and Lieutenant Pousant, of the Engineers. These gentlemen compose the board of Commissioners appointed by the general government to make a survey of the several harbours and rivers spoken of as places near which the contemplated Naval Arsenal ought to be established. They commenced an examination of this harbour and Severn River on Tuesday, and it is presumed will complete their survey this day.

By a late arrival from Gibraltar, intelligence has been received that the U. S. ship Washington, Com. Chauncey, was lying off that port, and would sail on her return home about the 17th of May. Her officers and crew were reported to be in good health.

THE MAMMOTH.

A letter from a gentleman near Fort Wayne to the Secretary of the Western Emigrant Society, lately published in the Western Spy, in describing that country gives the following particulars concerning this animal.

Perhaps this country affords more recent remains of the mammoth than any other. Such specimens as I have seen are less decayed. It may reliance can be placed upon the reports or tradition of the Indians, it is not more than 70 or 80 years since the last of them existed. Last fall an old Indian, in testimony of an account he had been given me of the mammoth, and the skeleton he knew of, brought me a grinder, that from its appearance I would not suppose had been more than 3 or 4 years since it had been in the use of its original proprietor. It has some of the mastodon food adher-

ing to the recesses of the grinder, so fresh as to be perfectly distinguished as such. The Indian has engaged to conduct me next spring to the spot where he took the grinder, and where he believes the rest of the skeleton to be, principally covered with soft mud—and to another one that he says he thinks is as perfect as that.

The Indians give some account of the external appearance and habitude of this huge animal. They say, that he was of a dark brown colour, of very long hair, formed something like a hog, large pendulous ears, small sharp eyes, resembling those of a hog, divided hoof, very long in proportion to the width, and no trunk like that of the elephant.

I endeavoured to learn the manner in which the tusks were inserted, whether the curve was up or down, but could not learn from them. They say he did not lie down, but he rested leaning against a tree. His food soft wood, of which he ate the whole trees of the largest size, as well as the small and was very partial to the Lynd; and that he was in no degree carnivorous; that he was not a great rambler; he rested at night for a length of time at the same spot; removing his nightly resting place only from scarcity of food.

The following singular fact is stated in the Troy Gazette of Tuesday.—“A Cow and her Calf were crossing the ferry at this city a few days since, when the cow jumped overboard—the calf immediately followed, and seized its dam by the ear, and did not leave its hold until both were safely landed, after swimming more than a quarter of a mile.”

Pittsfield, (Mass.) June 10.
REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

The blood of the Mad Dog, mentioned in our last, which was killed in the chamber of a house in the Shaker Village, judged to be about a quart, was taken up and buried about four feet from a large pear tree, in full bloom and very thrifty. The third day after, the tree was completely wilted to the highest branches; and it continues to wither as fast as if it were cut down.—In digging the hole, some of the small roots were cut off, which enabled the poison to mingle with the sap, and convey its deadly influence into every part of the tree.

It is stated, upon the authority of the most intelligent navigators, that upwards of 20,000 square miles of ice have disappeared from the Greenland seas within the last two years. The approximation of such an immense body of ice to the shores of Europe and America, may in a great measure account for the astonishing changes which the temperature of both hemispheres has undergone.

Charleston Times
RAFS.

We learn, that the Rice Fields, in Georgetown district, have been assailed, within the last few weeks, by a new and beforetofore unknown enemy—the Rats—who have made serious inroads upon this important staple of our country in its infant state. It appears that they have taken up their habitations in the adjacent banks, from whence they sally out at night, and commit the most destructive ravages. No effectual expedient has yet been devised for destroying them—it is said they are so numerous, in some fields, that thirty have been destroyed by a single discharge of musket.

Courier.
From the Boston Sentinel, of Saturday.

MORE SEA SERPENTS.

We can vouch for the intelligence and veracity of the medium through which we have received the following information, so interesting to the Naturalists of our country:

Passengers just arrived from Eastport report, that a Capt. Higgin, of Frenchman's Bay, arrived there a day or two before they left, who informs, that about 10 leagues S. W. of Monhegan he saw an object at the distance, as he supposed, of about a league, which had the appearance of a whale. As he drew nearer this animal suddenly rose with his head about five feet out of water, and came towards the vessel with astonishing velocity; he came immediately alongside the vessel, so near that he could have reached him with an oar, and extended beyond the vessel considerably; the vessel is eighty feet in length. His head appeared about the size of his long boat, with a white spot on his

breast, without fins and covered with a kind of shell, of quite a dark colour. He had several bunches on his head, and his motion was of an undulatory kind, his tail shaped like that of a whale; his body about the size of a grampus, say four feet diameter. He soon disappeared, and very soon he saw two others of the same description, but considerably smaller. They came immediately before the vessel, and when within sixteen feet he fired upon one of them, when he immediately disappeared, with a motion so quick as to throw the water on board the vessel. This animal spouted the water downwards. His men were so much alarmed with the appearance of these animals that they ran up the shrouds.

Capt. Haggen is represented as a man of perfect veracity, in whose testimony entire confidence may be placed. His deposition before a magistrate we understand will be taken, and forwarded from Eastport.

June 10, schr. Gen. Brewer.

N. w. York, June 17.
THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

This monster made his appearance in Sag Harbour on Sunday last. A party of gentlemen from this city, who were engaged trout-fishing down the Island, immediately abandoned their sport for this more noble game, and as they have offered a handsome reward for the co-operation of the Whalers of Sag Harbour, in securing him, we have sanguine hopes of this wonderful animal being shortly exhibited in our city—to the confusion of all unbelievers.

We were at first disposed to doubt the truth of the report, that General Jackson had taken Pensacola, by storm. Further information induces a belief that the report is probably true. We have also reason to suppose that the president has positive information of the facts, and that the attack on, and occupation of the place, in that way, was not authorised by any instructions from the executive.—It is probable that the Spanish minister has received the information mentioned in an article which we copy from the Democratic Press; and, it is more than probable, that some persons at Washington are very much perplexed by the recent occurrences.

Fed. Gaz.

Dundass, (U. C.) June 2.
SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On Saturday the 23d ult. a Mrs. Cornell, of Farnborough-East, having to leave her house to shear a sheep, at or near the door, placed her child (9 months old) on a blanket near the door. Mr. Cornell some short time after, when about to leave the house, took up the child, supposing it too cold and placed it nearer to the fire, and then went to his plough. He had not been gone long before the child was heard both by the father and mother to scream unmoderately, the mother thought the crying proceeded from crossness, and as the father was the farthest off did not give any immediate attention to the cries of distress, but at last he was induced to leave his plough and go into the house, where, shocking to relate, the infant had crawled backwards, as is supposed, into the fire, and its little feet and legs were so dreadfully burnt, that it lingered in excruciating pain till the morning following, and then died.

From the Georgia Journal of June 2.

Extract from the talk of general William McInosh, commanding the Creek warriors, on his arrival at Coweta from the late campaign against the hostiles, to major gen. Andrew Jackson, dated Fort Mitchell, May 5, 1818.

“My Friend,

When I returned to my town, I heard with regret that my uncle (Howard) and family had been murdered, and that their town was destroyed. If an Indian kills a white man, I will have him punished—if a white man kills an Indian, he ought to be punished. I wish you to find out who has done this murder, and let me know what those Indians have done that made the white men kill our people.”

Head Quarters, Division of the South, May 7th, 1818.

Sir,
You will send or deliver personally as you may deem most advisable, the enclosed talk to Kinnard, with instructions to explain the substance to the Chehaw warriors.*

You will proceed thence to Hartford in Georgia, and use your endeavours to arrest and deliver over

in irons to the military authority at Fort Hawkins, captain Wright of the Georgia militia, who has been guilty of the outrage against the women and superannuated men of the Chehaw village. Should Wright have left Hartford, you will call upon the governor of Georgia to aid you in his arrest.

To enable you to execute the above order, you are authorised to take in company with you the Tennesseeans that went from here lately to Fort Scott, & await, if you think it necessary, the arrival of the Georgians now on march under major Porter. You will direct the officer commanding Fort Hawkins to keep captain Wright in close confinement until the will of the President be known.

The accompanying letters for the secretary of war, and governor of Georgia, you will take charge of until you reach a post office.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'g.
Major John M. Davis,
asst. ins. gen'l.

*The substance of this talk was, that the Chehaws should not attempt to take any satisfaction themselves, for the outrage committed on them; that their father, the President of the United States, would see them justified, to whom he has reported the circumstance.

Dublin, Ga. 24th May, 1818.
Sir,

I am directed by major general Andrew Jackson, commanding the division of the South, to arrest you and conduct you to Fort Hawkins, where you are to remain until the pleasure of the president of the United States be known on your case.

You will, therefore, consider yourself in arrest, and proceed accordingly.

By order—I am respectfully yours, etc.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
asst. ins. gen. U. S. Army.
Captain Obed Wright,
Georgia militia.

Chambers, 28th May, 1818.
Present their honours,

Robert Wyen,
William Bivin, and
James Fleming.

The court met for the purpose of hearing Obed Wright, who was brought up before them upon a writ of habeas corpus, which is as follows:

Georgia—Baldwin county.

To any justice of the inferior court:

The petition of Obed Wright sheweth, that he is detained in confinement by major Davis, an officer of the United States service, and he therefore prayeth the benefit of a habeas corpus, to inquire into the cause of his confinement and detention.

SEABORN JONES,
Attorney for petitioner.
May 28th, 1818.

To major Davis, an officer in the U. States service.

It appearing from the petition of Obed Wright that he is now kept in custody by you, and he having prayed a writ of habeas corpus you are therefore, hereby commanded that you bring before me, at the courthouse of this county, by the hour of eleven o'clock of the forenoon of this day, the body of the said Obed Wright, by whatever he may be known; with you, together with the cause of his commitment and detention, that he may be dealt with according to law. Fail not, and have you then and there this writ. Given under my hand this 28th May, 1818.

WM. BIVINS, J. I. C.

Habeas Corpus—By the Constitution of the U. States and of the state of Georgia.

Milledgeville, 28th May, 1818.
I have the said Obed Wright in court, together with the cause of his commitment and detention.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Asst. insp. gen. U. S. army.

Major John M. Davis, assistant inspector general of the U. States army, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus this day served on him, having produced the body of said Obed Wright, mentioned in the habeas corpus, before the court, together with the cause of his confinement and detention; and the court on consideration, deeming that no sufficient cause is shown for his detention—in motion, ordered, that he be discharged forthwith.

Robert Wynn,
William Bivin, and
James Fleming.

Georgia—Baldwin county.

In Thomas H. Kennan, esq. of the inferior court of said county do hereby certify that the preceding pages contain a true copy of the proceedings on the trial of Obed Wright in consequence of his confinement and detention, etc. Given under my hand and seal, this 28th May, 1818.

THOMAS H. KENNAN.

St. Thomas, April 30.
It is with the greatest concern we have to mention the death of Lieut. Col. Erskine, Lord Erskine's youngest son, on his passage to Ceylon. He served throughout the campaigns in Spain as a Captain of Light Infantry in the 5th Regt., and behaved with gallantry in the battles of the Pyrenees, where being shot in the thigh, he was sent home by the Medical Board, and on his recovery was placed by the Duke of York on the Staff of the Army in the Adjutant General's Department, when the Duke of Wellington took the command in Flanders. He was in the battle of the 18th June, and afterwards on the 18th the battle of Waterloo, where he was stationed placed him in the dangerous position of being attendant on the Duke of Wellington, around whom almost every officer was either killed or wounded. Amongst the rest this brave young man had his left arm carried off by a cannon ball which passed along the other, bare the whole of it, by which he lost the use of two of his fingers but that arm was saved. When a cannon-shot had thrown him from his horse, and as he lay bleeding upon the ground in this mangled condition, the Prussian musketeers and trumpets being heard at a distance, he seized his hat with his remaining shattered arm, and waving it around him, cheered his companions in the midst of the dying and the dead. The Duke of Wellington being then close by him, desired he might be carried to his tent. Colonel Erskine was only 25 years of age, and has left three sons and a daughter, and an infant of 18 months old.

PAYING FOR PEEPING.
Two women were lately prosecuted in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia county for the crime of eavesdropping, or listening under the eaves or walls of a house. It appeared, however, in the course of the trial, that instead of eavesdropping outside of the house, they had only been peeping through the key hole of a door on the side of the house. The jury directed they should pay the costs of prosecution, which amounted to about \$70.—Freeman's Journal.

Translated for the New-York Evening Post.

Front MAJOR G.

There has been lamentation over the death of General Jackson, and the health of the royal family. We can not yet fully determine the cause of death, but it is reported that he had a fit of rheumatism, and it is said he had a stroke of apoplexy, so that he died in bed. There was a great crowd of people at the funeral, and the public mourned him. He was buried in the church of St. Paul's, and a large number of people attended the funeral.

Our lord, the king, having been made acquainted with the consultation which the committee of justice with associates from that supreme tribunal, made to his majesty on the 4th of October last, has again minutely examined the proceedings touching the law suit pending between Mr. Richard Meade, a citizen of the United States of America, and Mr. John Macdonald, subject of his Britannic majesty, about the recovery of 1,000 dollars and 20 maravedis, which were delivered to him by Mr. Meade and his wife. It appearing satisfactorily proved by the said proceedings, that the deposit was really made in consequence thereof. Mr. Meade could not be considered as a bankrupt, nor subject to the imprisonment he suffered; and although the letter of acknowledgement of the said deposit had been made by several royal officers, by the depositions of the ministers of the royal treasury transmitted in the said supreme tribunal, by the department of the secret of state, by that of the royal treasury, and directly by the reclamation made by the same supreme tribunal in the committee of justice, his majesty has been pleased to require again the opinion of the treasury department, touching a subject which has such an intimate relation with the credit of his royal treasury. By the exposition made by said department, his majesty has long entertained, that the royal treasury could not but acknowledge that the aforesaid deposit had really and effectually made and therefore ought to return the same amount in the same kind, consequence thereof his majesty designed to declare anew the same and to order, that as speedily as

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the sum aforesaid be delivered to the chamber of commerce (consulado) who has the cognizance of the suit pending between the parties as aforesaid.

His majesty has seen realized with the greatest sorrow, the disagreeable consequences which were anticipated by Mr. Meade's arrest; this incident having raised perplexing difficulties in the important relations between the government of his majesty and the United States of America at the most critical conjuncture, giving reasons to the strong reclamations of the latter, in support of those of their minister at Madrid, supposed to have been neglected; exciting thereby through the newspapers, the most unfavorable and alarming impressions in that country against the interest of his majesty; who has lately received information of the congress having resolved with the greatest energy to proceed to make severe reprisals on the subjects of his majesty.

In consequence whereof, and the motives on which the royal order of April 25th, 1816, no longer existing, and likewise those upon which the committee of justice of that supreme tribunal had maintained the imprisonment of Mr. R. Meade, being void, his majesty has been pleased to resolve that he shall forthwith be set at liberty; that the said deposit be considered as duly and lawfully made, and at the charge of the royal treasury; and that the suit in all other points be conducted as the law directs.

Of which I acquaint the secretary of that supreme tribunal, by virtue of a royal order for their direction, and to the end of its most strict and speedy accomplishment. God preserve your lordship many years.

At the Palace, April 20, 1818.
(Signed) JOSE PIZARRO.
To the Secretary of the Supreme Council of War.

From the Aurora.

MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON.

There has been a sort of crocodile lamentation passing through certain newspapers—on the supposed ill-health and the asserted deterioration of major general Jackson, concerning his commission in the army.

We can assure our readers, that general Jackson was in vigorous health at the last advices, and but far from intimating a disposition to retire from the army, that he relinquished the disposition to retire which he had expressed when at Washington—he has indeed expressed a determination to remain longer than he originally intended, in consequence of having discovered an infamous intrigue which has commenced with a view to drive him from the army, in order to make way for some person who has by intrigue, puffing and blustering, sought to press himself upon the public, at the expense of other men; but general Jackson is not a man to be treated in such a manner; and has been fully possessed for several months past of foul & dirty artifices to undermine him and his reputation.

There is a paper published at Boston which is called the Patriot, the echo of the secretary of state's puffers; this paper has talked a great deal about republican iniquity, in the paper of the 8th instant, and seeks to win the public against favouring such imputations of ingratitude on the present administration; but should it appear that the present administration has not ready and willing an ear to the proposed ostracism of the victor Orleans, as was by the same men, and the same set of intrigues successful against the ablest & oldest soldier of the country, gen. Wilkinson; what shall be said of republicans? The public will hear more of this iniquitous business—but it is after no more than a single thread in an infamous tissue of corrupt intrigue, in which the principles of representative government are more regarded than at the court of the adored Ferdinand.

FOREIGN.

New-York, June 20.
Arrived at this port yesterday morning, the line ship Courier, Captain Bowne, in 43 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received from their London correspondents, London papers to the 29th April. To the friendly attention of Captain Bowne, we are also indebted for a file of the latest London and Liverpool papers.

Advices from Italy mention that

Princess of Wales is in bad

health, and that she has sold her estate on the Lake of Como.

Two of the vessels belonging to the expedition, which sailed for the North Pole on the 23d of April, were compelled to return on the 25th with the loss of anchors.

A fleet of Spanish transports, with the officers and seamen of the Russian squadron recently sold to the Spanish government, touched at Deal on the 28th of April on their way to the Baltic.

Bell's Messenger of the 27th of April says, it is rumored that the Duke of Clarence has resolved to persevere in his determination of marriage with the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, notwithstanding the vote of the house of commons, if her serene highness shall continue her consent.

The marriage of the Duke of Kent with the Princess DaWager of Leiningen, is announced in the Frankfort Gazette of the 18th, in an authentic shape, as being positively decided upon. It is added, "that Privy Counsellor Baron Von Schonitz is gone to Stuttgart, in order to make some arrangements on this subject, as he is also the British Ambassador to the court of Württemberg."

The Prince and Princess of Hesse-Homburg, were to leave England for the Continent, in the month of May. Prince Leopold was to visit the Continent about the same time. The committee who were appointed to superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, have concluded to construct the proposed temple of the Genocephal on a scale sufficiently extensive to admit of its being appropriated to the purposes of divine Worship, and constituted a free church.

The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, was

to visit London about the middle of May.

The Society for the encouragement of the Arts, are directing their attention to the best means of preventing forgeries of Bank Notes. A line of Packets were to be immediately established between Little-Hampton, in Sussex, and Havre de Grace, by which the distance between London and Paris will be considerably shortened.

Harriet Shilton, who was convicted of uttering forged Bank of England Notes, was executed on the 25th of April. The particulars of this case were published in the Commercial Advertiser of May 27. This unfortunate woman was supported by three or four persons until a few minutes before she was launched into eternity.

A London paper of the 28th of April in speaking of the French affairs observes "that the trial of the murderers of M. Fualdes, has kept pace with the Budget, and the two are so inseparably in our minds, that we do not imagine we shall ever hear of one without remembering the other. This murder is the most atrocious, we have any record of. —The deliberate extension of the living body of Fualdes upon a table; the holding him with his face downwards, and his throat bare, over a pail; the cutting his throat, & receiving the blood in this vessel, that the floor might not be stained; the carrying out the body to throw it into a river, and the emptying of the pail upon an adjoining dung-hill, are all so many horrible circumstances to which the annals of our criminal trials can produce no parallel, and altogether compose a murderer worthy of the most energetic days of Revolutionary France. One still more horrible circumstance, indeed we have omitted in the above enumeration, namely, that the woman who held the pail, stirred up the blood with her hands, lest it should become clotted, and might not pour so clean from the vessel.

The Dey is clothed in a beautiful lace dress, like that of officers in the Turkish marine, but he keeps his legs naked, according to the customs of the Algerines. Under the former Dey he held the title general, commanding a corps in the army.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
24th June, 1818.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M. and 3 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town. By order,

JONA PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Editors of the Maryland Re-

publican, Annapolis, and Federal Ga-

zette and American, Baltimore, are re-

quested to publish the above once a

week for four weeks.

Wheeler & Weedon,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the Cabinet-Making, Carpentry, Upholstering, Curtain Hanging and Papering Business, at their shop nearly opposite the Post Office, in this city. They solicit a share of public patronage, and assure all who may favour them with encouragement, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction. They will attend at the residence of all country gentlemen who may want work done in either of the two last lines on a short notice, and perform their work on moderate terms, and with neatness and despatch.

Annapolis, June 25.

The 85th regiment, under the command of Col. Lorenzo Moore, is ordered to embark for Quebec. The 98th, Col. Daniell, is ordered for Halifax.

From the report of the select committee on the poor laws, it appears that the average sum raised by assessment for the relief of the poor, in the three years ending in 1790, was only 1730,135. The average of three years ending in 1815, amounted to the enormous sum of 18,164,496.

Accounts from China state, that a very serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Chinese authorities and the British traders, respecting reported smuggling by the county ships. Bonds had been demanded from the owners which were refused.

The progress of the Contagious Fever in Ireland, has been very de-solating in many parishes.

The King of Prussia, is expected to visit Paris in the month of August.

The following are the persons chosen to form the military committee of the German Diet: The imperial Austrian Minister, President of the Diet, Count Buol Schauenstein; the Prussian Minister, Count Vonderolt; the Bavarian Minister, Baron Van Arctin, the Hanoverian Minister, M. Von Matthes; the Wertenburg Minister, Baron Wangenschein, the Danish Minister for Holstein and Lauenburg, Count Gyben; and the minister of Mecklenburg, Baron Van Piosen.

By an official statement, it appears that there were burnt in Russia, after the retreat of the French, the bodies of two hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and twelve men, and one hundred and twenty-three thousand, one hundred and forty two horses.

At the same place, at 11 o'clock A.M. of the same day an election will be held, for two Common Councilmen, in the Corporation aforesaid.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clerk.

June 25.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at McLaughlin's tavern, Ellicott's Mills, on Friday the 12th day of July next, All such proportional parts of each of the tracts of Land conveyed by James Barnes, of Adam, to his sons George and Adam Barnes, as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the claim of Elias Ellcott, and others. Terms of sale, one third Cash on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the residuum in 18 months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond with approved security to be given. On the payment of the purchase money the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. Welch of Ben. Trustee.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late William McCauley are informed, that a second dividend of the personal estate will be made on Saturday the eleventh day of July next, at the store of Evans & Iglesias, in Annapolis, they are requested to forward their claims to the subscriber previous to that day.

JOSEPH EVANS, Admir'r.

June 25. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Corporation of the City of Annapolis will meet at the Ball Room, on Monday the 29th inst at 4 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of appointing a Wood Coffer, a Weigher of Hay, a Collector and Surveyor, a Superintendent of the Chimneys, and Clerk to the Market.

At the same place, at 11 o'clock A.M. of the same day an election will be held, for two Common Councilmen, in the Corporation aforesaid.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clerk.

June 25. 3m.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Tucker late of A.A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and to sue indebt to make immediate payment.

LUCENA TUCKER, Admir'r.

June 25. 3w.

New & Cheap Goods.

WIRFIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF INDIA, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Stripped cottons	6 1/4 & 4 1/4 Cambrie
Angola	Muslins,
do	Moll
Coburg mix'd	Stape
do	Book
Blue & Yellow Linen	Stripes & plaid
do	Ougricas,
Col'd twilled do	Super London
Plain & twilled	prints,
black Bombozets	White & black
White & black	Ladies white & co.
Jeans,	loured red & silk
4 1/4 Italian Crapes	Gloves,
White & black Patterns,	Parisols,

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white & brown thread do.	8 4 6 4 & 4 4 Fan-
12 4 11 4 10 4 &	shawls,
9 4 knotted counterpanes,	Canton Crapé do.
White & coloured Marseilles Vests,	7 8 & 4 4 Irish Lan-
ing,	ton,

India Cottons, to wit:

Fine Baftas,	do. Sheetings,
Mammodes,	do. Shirtings,
Salempore, and Gorradas,	White & Brown
Furniture Dimity,	Russia Sheetings,
Russia Diaper,	White & Brown
8 4 & 6 4 Table do.	Tickleburgs,
Domestic stripes &	Brown Burlaps,
	Hessian & Brown
	plaid,
	Rolls,

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7.

MARYLAND.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel County court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel County to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors, I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Courthouse in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely.

June 4, 1818. 4 3m.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at this Office,
The Laws of Maryland,

Passed in October Session, 1817.

